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LABOR ORGANIZER RENOUNCES FORMER SYNDICALIST VIEW

William Z. Foster, Testifying
Before United States Senate
Committee, Recants Published
Declarations on Radicalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The testimony of William Z. Foster, organizer of the steel workers in the present strike, which has been looked forward to with great interest, was given before the Senate Education and Labor Committee yesterday.

The testimony began with Mr. Foster's insistence upon the right of the workers to collective bargaining. Suddenly Kenneth D. McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, asked, "Are you in favor of organized government?"

The witness hesitated, and Senator McKellar read from Mr. Foster's record book on "Syndicalism" what he said about revolution. "Is that your belief now?" he demanded.

Mr. Foster replied by explaining that he was raised in the slums and had had a hard experience in life. At the time the book was written he was full of the French, Italian, and Spanish systems of syndicalism, but since then he said he had become considerably less extreme, and that he is now an advocate of unionism as found in America and England. He objected to going into detail about his opinions, because he said that in this strike campaign most of the newspapers had treated him most unfairly. "They have tried to cloud the issue by making me the issue," he declared.

Press Exclusion Asked

"I am not here to lie or cowl, but I do not feel that my answers will be correctly handled. I am willing to answer the committee if the press is excluded from the room, otherwise I am not willing to say how far my views have changed. I don't believe that in the interests of the men it should be heralded around and misinterpreted."

W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the committee, intimated that as Mr. Foster's views already had been heralded around, it would be to his advantage to show what his actual position was if his views had changed.

"I say that they have changed," said the witness. "I have adhered strictly to trade unionism, and have not used my own opinion in any shape or form. This campaign is conducted strictly on the principles of the American Federation of Labor."

"The issue has been made that the strike was undertaken to injure the institutions of the country," said Senator Kenyon.

Mr. Foster insisted that he had changed, but objected to the news-papers "lying" about him.

Federation Plan Approved

In answer to a question by Senator McKellar as to when he had changed his mind, the witness said he could give no definite date.

" Didn't the president of the American Federation of Labor urge postponement of the strike?" asked Senator McKellar.

"Yes, if it did not injure the cause of the steel workers." The witness said he regarded the American Federation of Labor methods as the best for improving the condition of the working people. "I stand on what I've done, not what I've written," he added.

Asked if there was some plan held in abeyance in the back of his head, Mr. Foster said that he was in the steel industry simply as an organizer, and that when that phase was past he was out of it.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who said he was sympathetic with the unions, assured the witness that he could not further the Labor cause or that of his fellows better than by telling the truth. "The news will go out straight, although the editorial comment may not be fair," he said, adding that the editorial comment in most newspapers was of little importance.

Syndicalism Abandoned

Senator McKellar insisted on an answer to his question whether Mr. Foster entertained the same views now as when the book was written. Mr. Foster finally replied, "I do not." He thought the book was first issued in 1911, but he said that thousands and thousands of copies had recently been distributed in the steel district, and that the price had been raised from 10 to 25 cents a copy. He intimated that the circulation had been done with an intent to injure him. "Are you still a syndicalist?" asked Senator McKellar.

"No," said Mr. Foster, after some hesitation.

"When did you change?" asked Senator Sterling.

"It is a matter of growth," said the witness, adding, however, that there are some things he still believes and some things he does not. He was willing to point out these to the committee, but not in the presence of the newspaper correspondents. He replied to Senator Borah that he no longer believed in the brand of syndicalism set forth in his book. "I have not advocated violence or bloodshed in this strike, and do not intend to," he asserted.

"Our purpose to conduct this strike in accordance with the principles of

the American Federation of Labor?" asked Senator Borah.

"The work has been subject to the most careful scrutiny of the big men of the American Federation of Labor, and if there had been anything of color it would have come to an end."

Would Yield to Mr. Gompers

"If you were in conflict with Mr. Gompers, you would yield to him?"

"Absolutely."

"Have you sought to inculcate into the minds of laboring men the views in your pamphlet?"

Mr. Foster said that he had not, and his every act had been scrutinized by detectives. He said that he had not been teaching, but organizing.

Senator Kenyon asked if his later book on trade unionism had been less radical.

The witness said that he had not read it for about two years and there might be a runner from his days, but he was one of those who change their minds often.

Mr. Foster's I. W. W. record was gone into. He said that he had ceased to be a member of that organization eight or nine years ago. He had contributed to the magazine, Solidarity, at that time.

War Record Explained

Questioning by David L. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, brought out Mr. Foster's war record. He said deprecatingly that he just did what every one else did, bought his share of bonds and did his best to help. In answer to direct questions, he said that he had bought \$450 or \$500 worth of bonds, and had made dozens of speeches. He was in the last draft, but did not serve because he was married.

Lawrence C. Phipps (R.), Senator from Colorado, asked Mr. Foster a great many questions about his pay, his knowledge of steel conditions, and the methods of the strikers.

M. F. Tighe, who testified before the committee yesterday, read a telegram from Pueblo, Colorado, Senator Phipps' State, announcing that 6000 men had walked out of the Colorado fuel and iron industry, thereby shattering the John D. Rockefeller system of organization.

Mr. Tighe said that he was distressed that Judge Gary had flatly refused arbitration, and that in so doing he was sowing the seeds of anarchy. The issues of the strike, he asserted, had nothing to do with the closed or open shop. The real reason was the constant discharge of union men and the refusal to hold a conference, in consequence of which no hope could be held out to the men.

RAPID ADVANCE OF GENERAL DENIKIN

Anti-Bolshevist Troops Are Only
200 Miles From Moscow—

No Official Peace to Be Made
by Baltic States and Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the governments of the Baltic states have decided that they will make no separate agreement with the Bolsheviks and that whatever may happen they will make no official peace but will only arrange for a cessation of hostilities between their forces and the Bolsheviks.

"We American women of Greek descent will stand shoulder to shoulder to protect our sisters who are still under the Bulgarian and Turkish yokes.

"Do not permit that the sacrifice of our boys should have been in vain."

"Hoping that you will stand by us, as you so nobly stood behind other just causes, we remain, Mr. President, Yours very respectfully (in behalf of the Greek women of Boston, Massachusetts), (Signed)

APPEAL TO SAVE GREEKS OF THRACE

Greek Women of Boston Petition
President Wilson and Demand
Thrace Be Left to Greeks,
Now Persecuted by Bulgarians

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Ever since the memorandum presented by Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek Prime Minister, to the Peace Conference, refuting the alleged claims of Bulgaria to western Thrace, the agitation to regain that country for Greece has become more and more formidable. In almost every petition or document setting forth the Greek demand for her ancient territory, a more or less moving appeal has been made to the allied powers to stay the ruthless hand of Bulgaria. The Greek population, it is said, is being in part destroyed or driven out of the country, while open attempts are made to rob the Greeks of their nationality.

The women of Greek descent in Boston have now added their voice to the general chorus of protest, by forwarding a petition to President Wilson. The petition is as follows:

"Boston, Mass., Sept. 19, 1919.
President Woodrow Wilson,
Washington, D. C.

"Mr. President: All the undersigned women of this document are a handful in numbers, but they lay their hearts and appeal before you. . . . Every word expresses only faintly the fear, anxiety, and desperation that may befall us by giving Thrace, that ancient homestead of ours, which belonged to our forefathers for the last three thousand years, to the Bulgarians. In the former, we had three stations on the islands of Mitylene, Chios and Samos, from which we distributed food and clothing to the refugees on those islands and on the near-by islands. The greatest praise is due the inhabitants for the generous and systematic way in which they were trying to take care of the refugees. To show the great burden that it was, it is only necessary to state that Mitylene for example, with an ordinary population of 160,000, had had as many as 120,000 refugees to care for. These refugees were Greek subjects, who had been living under Turkish rule in Asia Minor, and who had fled at the outbreak of the war to escape from Turkish barbarities. In contrast, it is known that the crucial battle would come on the ratifying resolution and not on the proposed changes in the text of the Versailles document. Now that the opposition has shown its potential strength in the first roll calls the strategy underlying their campaign against the treaty and the league is more clearly seen. The Republican leaders propose to resort to additional reservations in the ratifying resolution to effect the purpose of the textual amendments. The battle will be renewed when the Senate convenes on Monday morning.

Contest Over Shantung Amendment

A little more reading of the treaty, and the Shantung amendment will be reached.

The strength of this amendment is an unknown quantity, but there is little doubt that the vote is considered much more important than that on the Fall amendments.

In Macedonia it was our privilege

to help the Greek subjects, who had been deported by the Bulgarians and held in captivity, to return to their homes after the armistice. It was evident from their appearance and the tales they told that these people had suffered untold privations while held in detention camps in Bulgaria and forced to do work there. After their return to Macedonia, the American Red Cross assisted in reestablishing them in their villages and helped to feed and clothe them for six months, until they could once more become self-supporting.

"In this great war we gave our sons and brothers to fight for the world's liberty; we never shirked our duty but stood behind America when she needed us to bring that fight to a successful finish. Now we demand that Thrace should be left to the Greeks. We demand that the voices of our martyred brothers find an echo in your heart. Then, we can justly say that justice was vindicated.

"We American women of Greek descent will stand shoulder to shoulder to protect our sisters who are still under the Bulgarian and Turkish yokes.

"Do not permit that the sacrifice of our boys should have been in vain."

"Hoping that you will stand by us, as you so nobly stood behind other just causes, we remain, Mr. President, Yours very respectfully (in behalf of the Greek women of Boston, Massachusetts), (Signed)

DESPINA A. BENACHI,
TITIKA N. PLAKIA,
CORRINA S. KANOUTA,
THALIA H. CANTARO,
TIFI A. VRAHNOS,
HELLE CHOREMI,
ANNA A. TRIANTAPHYLLOIDES,
NINA S. KARAMALLI,
ALEXANDRA DOUROPOULOS.

Albanians Raid Northern Epirus

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The following cabled message has been received by the League of Friends of Greece in America from the Northern Epirotic Society of Janina, Epirus:

"Janina, September 18—The latest news received here from northern Epirus give a picture of unbearable sufferings. Albanian bands of thieves under well-known leaders such as Siacko Lapa and others, with the silent consent of the Italian authorities of occupation, are increasing their activities to bring about the utter extirpation of the Greeks of northern Epirus. Looting and slaying of non-combatant Greek inhabitants has become their standing order of the day. The districts of Premeti, Zagora, Rize, Lioutounti, Dropoli, Pogon, Cheimarra and Delvinon have already been looted and terrorized. The remaining districts come next. If this is continued much longer, there remains for

the outstanding feature in south Russia is General Denikin's rapid advance beyond Kursk toward Voronezh. He is now only 200 miles from Moscow, and rumors are current that owing to the danger of cavalry raids similar to General Mamontov's raid on Tambov the Bolsheviks have proclaimed martial law in Moscow.

In east Russia Admiral Kolchak's armies are continuing to force back the Bolsheviks, who have abandoned the Tobol River and who have fallen back behind the Tobol River. From the Yalu-Tsuk-Tsuk road Admiral Kolchak is only 14 miles from the former town and from there to Kurgan is only about the same distance from the Tobol River, while on the Urals front the Ural Cossacks are holding up large forces of Bolsheviks.

On the Murmansk front, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Bolsheviks have attacked the Russian position on the Lijma peninsula on the west shore of Lake Onega and by landing troops in their rear have forced them to withdraw from Lijma station but that the Russians still hold Lijma village and have forced the Bolshevik landing parties to reembark.

In west Russia, along the Dvina, east of Dvinsk, the Poles, who have gained

some successes, and now occupy the right bank of the river between Dvinsk and a point 30 miles southeast of Polotsk are reported to have captured the fortifications of Dvinsk. In the Ukraine, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, the Bolshevik offensive against General Petlura appears to have come to a standstill after the loss by the latter of Jitomir.

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"Our purpose to conduct this strike in accordance with the principles of

the northern Epirotines no alternative but to take up arms. . . .

"This is the time for the League of Friends of Greece in America to come to the assistance of the ever-increasing, destitute refugees from northern Epirotines."

Greek Refugees Aided

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Maj. A. Winsor Weld of Boston, of the American Red Cross, has written an interesting letter to N. J. Cassavetis, vice-president of the Congress of the Friends of the League of Friends of Greece in America to come to the assistance of the ever-increasing, destitute refugees from northern Epirotines.

Republican Leaders to Resort to
New Reservations in Ratifying
Resolution to Effect Purpose of Rejected Amendments

SENATE STRATEGY ON TREATY SEEN

Republican Leaders to Resort to
New Reservations in Ratifying
Resolution to Effect Purpose of Rejected Amendments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—After the initial fight on the Fall amendments, the United States Senate continued to mark time on the treaty and the League's covenant yesterday. Of the 35 amendments proposed by A. B. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mexico, only the one withdrawing American representation from the Reparations Commission remains to be disposed of, and on that textual change in the document the victory of the Administration is assured.

The amount of strength mustered by the opposition to these amendments continues to be the outstanding feature of the situation, from the standpoint of the radicals, who insist that they have more than enough votes to defeat the ratification of the treaty unless reservations of strong character are adopted.

The two principal fields of work

amongst the refugees," he says, "were in the Aegean Islands, off the coast of Asia Minor and in eastern Macedonia. In the former, we had three stations

on the islands of Mitylene, Chios and Samos, from which we distributed food and clothing to the refugees on those islands and on the near-by islands. The greatest praise is due the inhabitants for the generous and systematic way

in which they were trying to take care of the refugees. To show the great burden that it was, it is only necessary to state that Mitylene for example, with an ordinary population of 160,000, had had as many as 120,000 refugees to care for. These refugees were Greek subjects, who had been living under Turkish rule in Asia Minor, and who had fled at the outbreak of the war to escape from Turkish barbarities. In contrast, it is known that the crucial battle

would come on the ratifying resolution and not on the proposed changes in the text of the Versailles document. Now that the opposition has shown its potential strength in the first roll calls the strategy underlying their campaign against the treaty and the

vided an impartial platform for both sides, and which in comments has kept clear of acrimony.

Peers Doing Porters' Work

While the public today faced its difficulties as usual with determination and good humor, the government's improvised transport and supply arrangements revealed further extensions and improvements. The army of volunteers has swollen daily until today it embraces all classes and conditions from peers and members of Parliament doing porters' work to former army officers and men utilizing the skill they acquired in war time as lorry and engine drivers and similar occupations.

As a result of all this the train services have shown continued improvement, especially the goods services. Regents Park, which was taken over yesterday by the Food Ministry, had already become an immense road transport clearing house from which motor vehicles were being dispatched to near and distant points for the conveyance of goods. Barges on canals have been pressed into the same service and also the coastal vessels which proved so useful in the war time. As to motors, their usefulness for transportation has been a revelation to all and in the view of many marks a transport revolution.

Extension of Railway Service

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — The sixth day of the strike brings some hope of settlement, as the negotiations with the Premier are still in progress. The railway service has been considerably extended and the Transport Ministry announces that the number of trains scheduled for today reaches 2000, or double that of yesterday. This is exclusive of the London Tube and District Railway, where the services have also improved.

Rail and milk distribution continues to be efficiently handled. The Y. M. C. A. has placed its resources at the disposal of the community. With a view to alleviating hardships, it has established centers in London for providing food, shelter and steaming accommodation for the men engaged in food and milk distribution. In some cases in the north of England and in Scotland trains have been stopped but on the whole very little disturbance has been reported. Naval ratings from Rosyth have been drafted to Edinburgh to help work on the railway systems. Lord Robert Cecil in a letter in *The Times* today proposed the summoning of Parliament forthwith, on the ground that in all industrial disputes the great force that makes for industrial peace is "an instructed public opinion" and he says it is the chief function of Parliament to bring out the essential facts and arguments upon which such public opinion depends. No confidential discussions, he adds, can take the place of the parliamentary debate.

According to the Press Association, however, there is little likelihood of the government reversing its decision not to summon Parliament, the main objection being that, at present, the time of the ministers is completely occupied in the work of organization, and the national interest might suffer gravely if they were taken from their emergency duties in order to offer explanations in the House of Commons. It is also pointed out that Parliament in any case will meet within three weeks.

Meantime in the face of the crisis, the public has rallied in its effort to carry on as it has not since the days of the war. Opinion indicates that while all are anxious for fair wages and conditions, the public is not prepared to yield to any form of tyranny in the shape of a "lightning strike."

Entertainment Is Postponed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Owing to the strike, the reception and entertainment which the City Corporation intended to give on Oct. 14 at the Guildhall to the French President has been postponed.

Press Comment in London Papers

LONDON, England (Friday) — Most newspapers strongly support the government and claim that it is winning and urge no surrender. The same claim is made by strike leaders. J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen having sent this message to the Herald, a Labor organ: "Railwaymen showed the world they could fight the Germans, and are now showing they can fight for freedom here."

Several newspapers comment adversely on the decision to withhold the payment of the last week's pay of the men. It is admitted the government's action hangs on a strictly legal point, but it is urged it will infuriate the strikers. The *Daily Mail* says this action will "spoil the government's handling of the situation." It suggests the government "wishes to close the roads to peace rather than open them."

The *Star*, commenting on this same point, characterizes the government's decision as "pure madness" and adds: "The money earned belongs to the railwaymen and if the government are as foolish as to withhold it they will only provide new evidence in support of the suspicions in the minds of the workers."

Food Situation Generally Good

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — The Food Ministry announced tonight that new returns of stocks have been received which are generally satisfactory, in some cases being larger than last month. In the case of flour, it has been ascertained that the mills have been able to dispatch over 50 per cent of their output and the bakers have been further assisted by flour from the government reserves.

In London and Hull distribution from the mills is about normal and

the bread position is quite satisfactory for the present. The potato supply, which was short, is improving and next week a fairly normal regular distribution will be secured in London.

Live-stock commissioners are optimistic regarding the immediate future position of meat, and supplies are plentiful. In parts of Yorkshire, cattle trains are running and arrangements are being made for large shipments of Irish cattle to Manchester.

Bacon stocks are as yet ample and good supplies of fish are coming into London by boat train and motor. The rest of the country is a little short of the usual stocks, but stocks of canned fish are good.

The London milk distribution today was excellent, rising to 75 per cent of the normal, about half coming by rail and half being distributed from the Hyde Park pool. Accounts from the provinces regarding milk distribution also remain satisfactory, some towns reporting an excess over the demand. The butter situation is considered good and the margarine position is satisfactory.

Trade committees are being formed to deal with the distribution of sugar, and it is hoped to obtain transport without any delay. The vegetable supply in London generally is good and it is reported that price orders are working satisfactorily.

Premier Sees Labor Minister

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — The transport workers' delegates returned to Downing Street at 5 p. m., being followed 20 minutes later by the railwaymen, which indicated progress. Mr. Thomas said to newspaper men: "We are going in to reopen negotiations." Prior to this the Premier had seen the Labor Minister and others.

Unconditional Surrender Demanded

LONDON, England (Friday) — J. T. Brownlie, representative of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, said this afternoon after the conference between the Labor men and the Premier: "The situation is easier."

J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said with reference to the Downing Street conference that had failed to result in an agreement yesterday:

"The government demanded unconditional surrender which was impossible. The railwaymen are more solid today than ever in their determination to set it through. Inspired tales that they are returning to work are untrue. I refuse absolutely aid from other unions. I have no excuse for the swiftness of the strike called and did everything possible to avert it."

Message From Railwaymen's Union

LONDON, England (Thursday) — To offset Mr. Lloyd George's message to the motion-picture houses throughout the United Kingdom; stating the government's side of the strike situation, the National Union of Railwaymen headquarters has prepared the following message to the people, signed by the secretary of the union, J. H. Thomas, to be shown on the screens of all motion-picture houses throughout the kingdom:

"The railwaymen are not fighting the community. I have always done my best to avoid strikes; I did on this occasion. But those who wanted to fight Labor rendered my efforts ineffectual. We are fighting for the lowest paid wage earners against a conspiracy to lower wages. If the wages of the railwaymen are reduced other trades will follow. This is only the first battle in the campaign and the government has thrown all its weight against the men.

We all fought to free England. The railwaymen played their part in the struggle. We were promised an England worthy of our sacrifices. It is your fight as well as ours to obtain it. We want your help."

UPPER SILESIA TO BE GRANTED AUTONOMY

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GERMANS AND POLES CONCLUDE TREATY

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ROYAL GUESTS ON SIGHTSEEING TOUR

Belgian Rulers, Welcomed by New York City, Are Escorted to Many Points of Interest—Will Reach Boston on Sunday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York officially welcomed King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold of Belgium yesterday. From the moment when the royal party left the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in the morning to be presented with the freedom of the city by Mayor Hylan at City Hall, until they disappeared within the hotel after attending a theater in the evening, they were greeted on every street by thousands of citizens whose cheers resounded with the warmth of sincerity. The first king and queen ever to visit the United States were made to feel almost as though they were passing about among their own people.

Official New York received them in the morning, the children of New York welcomed them in the afternoon, and Broadway took them to itself in the evening. No moment during the day was empty of activity. New York, characteristically, rushed royally around and around as though they were the veriest sightseers from the country. And the King and Queen, like good sightseers, seemed to revel in it.

The Official Welcome

The party, of course, had arrived the previous day, but the United States Department of State had kept them incognito all that day. New York had disregarded this incognito, but the informal welcome extended by the city the first day was nothing compared with yesterday's. Along toward noon, in order to get into the city officially, the royal party were taken to a steamer at a West Side wharf, making it possible for them to approach the city again, down the North River, and to alight, officially, at the Battery, about noon. Everybody was glad, not only to see them arrive, but to see them again. The sunny day saved over from the summer from then on was one long succession of triumphal processions, run off with modern gasoline speed.

The red, yellow and black of Belgium mingled with the red, white and blue of the United States waved from the City Hall flagstaffs and from above the doorway as King Albert, the Queen, and the Crown Prince rode slowly up Broadway from the Battery through long lines of men in khaki, olive green and blue, standing rigidly at salute, while the crowds behind them, packing the sidewalks, cheered all along the way. From the office windows above confetti and streams of ticker tape floated approval, and still more cheers and salutes from those who leaned out to watch the unfamiliar sight of a king and queen motoring through American streets.

At the City Hall

As the first of the gayly decorated cars drew up, before the City Hall, John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York, with Mrs. Hylan and their daughter, came down the steps to greet the royal guests. King Albert came first, a tall figure in khaki, wearing the uniform of the commander-in-chief of the Belgian Army. Next the Queen, all in white, her long coat lined with pale gold, and a scarf of ermine wrapped about her neck. The Crown Prince, Leopold, Duke of Brabant, followed. Then all mounted the steps slowly and made their way, escorted by the Mayor and his family, members of the reception committee, and the colors of both countries and of this city, to the aldermanic chamber.

There Mayor Hylan formally welcomed the royal visitors, bestowed upon them the freedom of the city, and presented the King with a United States flag and the Queen with a flag of New York.

King Albert's Address

The King, introduced as "King Albert, the Greatest," said in response: "I thank you in behalf of the Queen and myself. We feel very deeply the kind way in which you have received us here. I appreciate highly the honor this city of New York does me in making me one of its citizens. I prize all the more highly this manifestation, because in Belgium, municipal institutions have always played in the past, and continue to play, a marked rôle in the public life of the country.

I think that there is not in the history of the world another example like that of the city of New York, which, born not three centuries ago, has become, in this short space of time, one of the centers of universal activities.

"New York is indeed worthy to be the commercial and financial metropolis of that admirable American democracy which showed itself to be as great in war as in peace, and always generous toward those who now live in perpetual fear."

"I am happy, Mr. Mayor, to be able to bring to the immense city which surrounds us with its splendor the salutations of Belgium."

The police hand then burst into strains of "La Brabançonne" the Belgian national anthem, and followed it with "The Star-Spangled Banner." Some one called for three cheers for the Belgian rulers and their land and they were given with will. Then, the brief exercises over, the guests were escorted back to the automobiles, stopped on the way by the camera men, who swooped down on the party as they descended the steps.

Greeting by Children

The party remained at the Waldorf until shortly after 3 o'clock, when, greeted by the usual crowds, they motored to the Sheep Meadow in Central

Park, where more than 5000 public school children, massed in front of a grand stand, cheered shrilly during the playing of the Belgian anthem and then sang lustily while the police and firemen's bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner." A leader tried to keep them in time, but they finished a bar or two before either band. The king and the queen were obviously moved by the sight of the children, each of whom waved a flag and tried to outdo his neighbor in noise. Anning W. Prall of the Board of Education, introduced "the fighting king of the Belgians and his queen," and again the children broke loose with the greatest enthusiasm. Then the King, in a voice which does not carry far, and with little accent, said:

"Children, the Queen and I thank you for your welcome, and we express to you the great pleasure we feel in being with you today. And we wish you healthily every good luck and happiness."

Mr. Prall then introduced the Queen, who smiled again and bowed. The Crown Prince, who looks like a youthful doughboy and seems to possess more than his share of reserve, was then introduced, and he received the cheering merely by taking one step forward, bowing briefly, and retiring without a smile. Neither was he seen to smile all the time the royal party were passing among the huge blocks of children. The King, walking ahead, with Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the Mayor's committee of welcome, smiled constantly and with becoming endurance, while the Queen, close behind him, gowned all in white silk, except her bronze-colored turban, from which a slender and wide green feather drooped over her left shoulder, was also generous with her smiles.

Some of the youngsters, gazing at them with incredulity, stood stock-still while the royal pair passed. But most of them shouted and beamed, and once in a while one would forget himself and start forward, only to be pulled back by his neighbors. Twice the King and Queen paused to shake hands with Belgian refugees, Matilda Delimul and Antoinette Pyrikis. All this time the Crown Prince walked along soberly, saluting here and there, and looking as though he would like to know the score of the World's Series baseball game.

After the King had planted a tree, the party motored to the end of Riverside Drive, stopping on the way back to Grant's Tomb, where the King and Queen left a wreath in honor of the American general whose words "Let us have peace" are chiseled over the doorway of that famous place; and stopping again at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where the party spent nearly an hour, in spite of the fact that a civilian standing near one of the press cars during that long wait remarked, "Seems to me taking them through an art museum is pretty dull entertainment."

The red, yellow and black of Belgium mingled with the red, white and blue of the United States waved from the City Hall flagstaffs and from above the doorway as King Albert, the Queen, and the Crown Prince rode slowly up Broadway from the Battery through long lines of men in khaki, olive green and blue, standing rigidly at salute, while the crowds behind them, packing the sidewalks, cheered all along the way. From the office windows above confetti and streams of ticker tape floated approval, and still more cheers and salutes from those who leaned out to watch the unfamiliar sight of a king and queen motoring through American streets.

Opposition to Mr. Protitch

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (Friday) — A semi-official statement announces that discussions regarding the reconstruction of the Cabinet have ended in complete agreement on all questions, including that of the law regarding workmen's councils, concerning which the Center and Majority Socialists showed a conciliatory attitude.

The Democrats have, therefore, consented to reenter the government and will probably obtain the ministries of Justice and Interior and a ministry without portfolio. The Chancellor, Dr. Gustave Bauer, is expected to complete the formation of the Cabinet on that basis today.

FORMATION OF A NEW JUGO-SLAV CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (Friday) — Both the Democratic Union and the Socialist Party have refused to enter the Cabinet presided over by Mr. Protitch. The reason advanced by the Montenegrin Deputies Club was that they did not wish to support any party Cabinet. Mr. Protitch has secured the support of the National Club, and finally of the Opposition groups.

Program for Today

Here, as everywhere during the day and evening, the royal party was cheered to the echo. In the evening they attended a theater. This morning they spent sightseeing. At noon they attend a bankers' club luncheon and in the afternoon they receive war workers at the Public Library. At the request of the State Department and to show the respect in which the American veterans of the war hold the King and Queen, the American Legion will hold a reception for them at Madison Square Garden. Twenty wounded service men will act as guard of honor.

Late tonight the special train of the royal party will leave for Boston, Massachusetts, where the King and Queen will spend Sunday morning and afternoon, returning on Sunday evening.

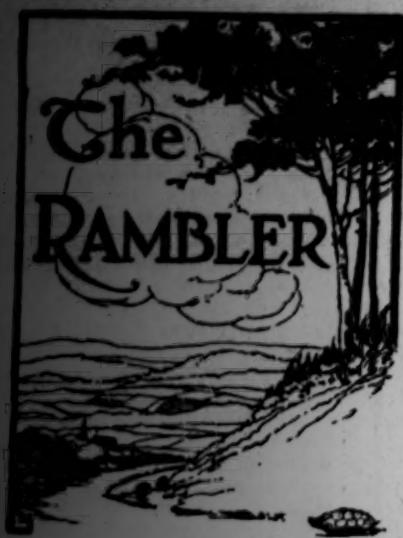
The program for their entertainment in Boston will include a complimentary luncheon and reception, and motor trips to Harvard University and Brookline, a suburb of Boston. In Brookline, the King and Queen will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson. Mr. Anderson was at one time Minister to Belgium.

URGENT NEED SHOWN OF RATIFYING TREATY

PARIS, France (Thursday) — The Rev. James L. Barton, director of the American Commission for Relief in the Near East, who is on the eve of sailing for New York after eight months of travel in Asia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Armenia, says that the Near East is becoming increasingly restive under the protracted uncertainty regarding the future status of Turkey. According to Dr. Barton, outbreaks already have occurred and danger exists that there will be extensive hostilities in the Caucasus and Turkey.

"The people in the United States," Dr. Barton said, "can little realize with what eagerness all the nationalities in the Near East look to the United States for assurances of a new régime and peace and order. Everything is waiting on the United States through all of eastern Europe. Speedy ratification of the peace treaty would contribute enormously to permanent peace in all that part of the world and assure the safety of hundreds of thousands of persons who now live in perpetual fear."

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In Which the Round Table Discusses Matters of Extreme Delicacy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Quis, quid, ubi, quibus auxiliis, cur, quomodo quando?

The Armorer and the Bondsalesman had but that moment finished a bitter complaint about scattered leaves on the sixteenth green, by which we recognized, stranger, the approach of autumn (for the discourse of the Round Table follows the rotations of the seasons), when there joined the group one who had long been absent. His arrival was greeted by solemn handshaking, and you felt, stranger, that this newcomer was welcomed with a peculiar awe quite unlike the blunt and outspoken democracy of our circle. That Cato himself came forward to receive this young man's hat—for he was a young man—was sufficient in itself to confer a note of distinction upon him. The reason for this was not far to seek. This young man had been among those chosen by Ulysses at the end of the Trojan War to give advice on certain technical matters at the great peace conference of all the Greeks that followed this protracted campaign. His labors in a far country now concluded, behold him once more taking his accustomed seat among us humbler mortals whose knowledge of great events is limited to what we may glean from official scrolls.

He was an actor who had not only played his part upon the stage in a great drama, but also had been present throughout behind the scenes, and doubtless had picked up all the gossip there current. The fear we had, stranger, was that he might not talk. We could count upon the volubility of our fellow members, but would he be silent? We might have felt some constraint about putting to him direct questions; fortunately for us, the Bondsalesman is never hampered by such scruples. Hardly had Cato ceased hovering about, trying vainly to invent excuses for his remaining in that vicinity, when the Bondsalesman began briskly: "Now tell us all about it."

He was a large order. If you like, and it would take our imperturbable friend the salesmen to put so colossal an indiscipline into so few words. The Poet, who had been idly scribbling with a pencil, smiled as he drew his chair a little nearer; Nestor crammed some papers into his pocket; the Professor of Literature locked his case of notes; the Anthropologist frowned; the Teacher of Divinity shone his spectacles on to his forehead; the Philosopher rumpled his hair; in short, we all gave evidence of eager attention. The object of all this concentration crossed his legs and looked good-humoredly from one to the other of us. "What do you want to know?" he asked. "I assume you have all read the treaty?"

"We have," thundered Nestor, "and of all the dastardly outrages, the omission of any reference to the island of Hibernia!"

"Need we go into that?" blandly intervened the Professor of Literature. Nestor was silenced, but plainly offended.

The young diplomat began. "There are naturally many matters, gentlemen, which I may not discuss even with you; there are others which it is permissible to touch upon but which must go no farther; there is a third group, comprising subjects of more or less common knowledge in the halls of our temple of concord, concerning which I am free to speak. If you question me, I shall indicate by my answers the category to which your query belongs."

"Tell us about the compromises," suggested the Armorer.

"I shall speak more or less in parables, and I would beg of you to remember that my position was not an exalted one. Much that I am permitted to tell is chiefly hearsay, but hearsay gathered near the fountain head. It is clear to all of you, as the question which you have just put shows, that not all of the ideals with which the conference began were possible of translation into written articles. As I see it there were several divergent viewpoints to be reconciled. Let me say, by way of illustration, that one important viewpoint was concerned with making future wars impossible; another was more interested in securing tangible security against a future attack; a third held a vast dream of Mediterranean power; and the fourth was for anything reasonable that would give practical effect to the wishes of all."

"I take it," said the Professor of Literature, "that we are to distribute these viewpoints according to our own fancy?"

"Quite so," replied our young diplomat. "There are excellent reasons for not being too specific. Now what happened when these viewpoints met?"

"Could they all talk the same language?" asked the ever practical salesmen.

"No, indeed, they could not, and there was where the fun came in, if I may borrow a phrase of Mr. Galsworthy. The gentlemen who took notes at these meetings had some amusing experiences. But I am approaching too close to what had better remain unsaid. To return, one view-

point knew quite clearly what it wanted and by sticking to this through thick and thin, it pretty well carried the day."

"If I knew more about history, I might know what you are talking about," complained the salesmen.

"May I suggest that you read the treaty again?" smiled the diplomatist. "There was one vexing question, that of the port of Tersacis, or Vito Polis, place of much importance in ancient history. It became complicated in the question of the ownership of certain Trojan ships seized as lawful prizes of war. One suggestion was that these Trojan ships should be distributed among the Grecian allies on the basis of tonnage lost. The reply was that public opinion in Ionia would not permit the surrender of any captured ships. Whereupon, with considerable logical force, it was pointed out that the public opinion of another ally was equally opposed to relinquishing Vito Polis. There was a difficulty in framing a reply to their position for the reason that one viewpoint had reiterated that it was not desirable of gaining any material advantage as a result of the Trojan war. Then how about the ships? was not unnaturally asked. Bear in mind, gentlemen, that I am only repeating the gossip that was whispered behind the scenes."

"I was under the impression, sir," interposed the Professor of Literature, "that the ships are to be credited as part of the Trojan separation."

"That is true, but in that case, what becomes of the argument about no material advantages? I am not saying this by way of criticism of the viewpoint concerned, but I am using it as an illustration of how a minor point complicated the solution of larger questions." The delegate paused.

"I am curious about the viewpoint that knew what it wanted, and eventually, to use your own words, carried the day," the Philosopher inquired. "In what sense did it carry the day?"

"I shall not give you a direct answer to that question, for the reply is largely a matter of opinion. But there is a group, whether influential or not, I can't say, who believe that certain military dangers have not been disposed of. At the outset, with the support of practically universal public opinion, the idealistic viewpoint might have completely triumphed. That it did not wholly achieve its aims is at least arguable. One possible reason is found in the fact that a theory of military security was included to parallel the machinery of the new league. In essence we have a league to prevent wars combined with peace terms which aim to protect a particular frontier. Are the two contradictions practical? It was the viewpoint which knew what it wanted that incorporated in the treaty what I have rightly or wrongly called the theory of military security."

"What reason can you give for the ascendancy of the military theory?" asked the Philosopher.

"Military theory" is perhaps too strong a term," objected the diplomatist. "But such compromises as did occur were unquestionably due to a fear of Bolshevism which haunted all the viewpoints. Rapidity in finding some basis of agreement was felt necessary, lest Bolshevism spread across the world while the conference debated. Again, it is a matter of opinion how much weight should have been given to this fear, but that it was a factor there can be little doubt. Rather than risk further delays, certain concessions were made to the viewpoint that stood fast from the beginning."

"There was a fifth viewpoint, if I am not mistaken," said the Professor of Literature. "You have not touched on that."

"There you raise a question which I prefer not to answer," laughed the diplomatist, rising. "I have uttered indiscretions enough for one afternoon, and he left us to think things over for ourselves."

LIBRARY FOR PUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—The private library of Henry E. Huntington, a railroad financier of San Marino, California, has, through a trust indenture, been transferred to the public. Provisions for the establishment of a free library, art gallery and museum, to contain objects of permanent literary, artistic, and historic and natural scientific value have been made. The gift is to be administered by a board of five trustees, who are to report their activities to the Secretary of State of California.

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FARMER, STATESMAN AND SOLDIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Louis Botha's parents had a family of 12 children and were pioneers of civilization in Natal; their forefathers were Huguenots from France, and the family soon became inured to the hardships and joys of pioneer life: all around were the wild animals, including jackals, wolves, and tigers, which had to be brought into subjection, and the unending work of a great farm kept every one busy from dawn to sunset. And then there was the native to deal with, and Louis Botha's government of the great native population owes its success to the fact that he learned their language as a child and became familiar with their customs and thoughts. Within the family circle there was the old slave who had been released by law, but who clung to the "Missus" who had fed and clothed her for years and must be protected from the raw native; there were also book lessons to be learned and prayers twice a day to keep the Bible as authority for a course of action, e. g., when he pleaded that a victor has the privilege of showing mercy instead of vengeance, adding "Vengeance is mine—saith the Lord—I will repay."

Support of Anglo-American Ideas

He made no secret of his support of Anglo-American ideals at the Peace Conference and willingly accepted all omission of the idea of conquest from the German southwest African clauses of the treaty, although he himself had in fact made a most complete conquest of the territory, such as took place in no other part of the vast battleground, and although England had applied the doctrine of conquest to his own country and to Rhodesia in far less suitable circumstances.

He was an extraordinarily chivalrous soldier, as is shown by numerous stories of personal kindness to prisoners he had taken and to wounded men he had succored. His cheerful disposition made his house a rendezvous for numerous callers and his goodness won all hearts.

He refused a peerage for himself but willingly recommended the grant of titles to other South Africans who did not feel his objection to such marks of distinction. When granting the chieftainship of the Zulus to the grandson of his old friend Dinizulu, he told the young native that he expected him above all to maintain peace between his people and the British Empire. He had known the bitterness of defeat, and after the Boer War his scanty financial resources compelled him to work very hard, but it will be agreed that success and prosperity never spoiled him nor altered his wonderful modesty.

Botha urged that the circumstances were already favorable. The civil servants at the British Foreign and Colonial offices were flabbergasted by the mere mention of any such course, and pleaded that the Boers could not be trusted, and when Campbell-Bannerman carried his way a scheme of representation was proposed whereby it was hoped to prevent the Boers from securing a majority. But the English officials had once more underestimated Botha's generalship as they so often did in the field.

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A Tardy Invitation

Just at this moment the invitations were being sent out to the Prime Ministers of overseas states to attend the 1907 Imperial Conference in London. Botha was busy forming his Cabinet, and the Colonial Office put that forward as a good reason for not inviting the Transvaal Premier, and no invitation was in fact sent. Happily, however, the omission was discovered by Botha's admirers in England, and they appealed past the Colonial Office to Campbell-Bannerman, who immediately intervened, upset the decision and had the invitation issued. It was accepted and the visit did more than anything else to cement the good feeling between the English and Dutch. The Boers were proud of their leader, and the English people were determined to do their utmost to put an end to the old feeling of distrust.

It was at London on his arrival that Botha explained to the British War Office his view as to the need for a clearer understanding regarding the military cooperation which England might expect from her dominions in case of an unexpected attack. South Africa alone of all the British dominions had frontiers requiring defense, and Botha insisted on the need of organization so that each State should know its duty and should play its part.

In 1911 Botha came again to London, and his plans were then more clearly defined and for the most part adopted. He had even in 1911 to warn the British Government of German intrigues and these warnings were not secret—he urged on the writer of this article the danger in which Great Britain stood from Germany, but he failed to make any impression.

Domestic Life

The Boer general's domestic life is thus described by a friend: "Botha loved animals and understood them perfectly. At his official residence at Cape Town there is a beautiful zoo, where fine specimens of African animals live in great comfort; he knows

all of them. His house is always full of visitors and usually includes a selection of children from among his grandchildren, nieces, nephews, great-nieces and great-nephews. These come in for a good deal of tickling and teasing and perhaps a little spoiling from the Prime Minister; as he himself is very fond of sweets, the kiddies find his tastes most congenial and encourage this extravagance. His wife once brought me a box of sweets and apologized that Louis had eaten half of them thinking they were meant for him."

It was noticed that the general doted on the doctrine summarized in the Transvaal with "Unity is Strength." Racism he regarded as a subversive force, and he always preached that in the unity of the English and Dutch rested the future prosperity of Africa, and this was the basis of all his policy. He never appeared to reflect on the fact that he learned their language as a child and became familiar with their customs and thoughts. Within the family circle there was the old slave who had been released by law, but who clung to the "Missus" who had fed and clothed her for years and must be protected from the raw native; there were also book lessons to be learned and prayers twice a day to keep the Bible as authority for a course of action, e. g., when he pleaded that a victor has the privilege of showing mercy instead of vengeance, adding "Vengeance is mine—saith the Lord—I will repay."

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VACCINATION LAW PROTESTS INCREASE

Annulment of the Compulsory Feature of Massachusetts Act Is Urged at a Great Mass Meeting in Pittsfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—As a protest against the state compulsory vaccination law, a mass meeting was held in Pittsfield Tuesday evening which crowded Municipal Hall to capacity. Though the meeting was under the auspices of the Medical Liberty League, it was brought about by the initiative of the citizens themselves. For 12 years there has been marked activity in Pittsfield against compulsory vaccination, and when fatal results followed vaccination in certain recent cases, spontaneous protests quickly grew to proportions that resulted in the public mass meeting. The Mayor of Pittsfield granted the use of Municipal Hall and a former mayor paid its rental. Throughout the meeting the attendants gave frequent and decided indication of their desire to aid in bringing about an annulment of the compulsory law.

Dr. F. M. Padelford, president of the league, in addressing the Pittsfield gathering, reviewed the whole regime of vaccination, showing first how that stories told for years by friends of vaccination regarding smallpox are largely tales that cannot be authenticated, for prior to the year 1700, according to accepted medical writers of that period, this had not been differentiated from numerous other diseases. And further, he said that the terror of smallpox that has been felt by the general public for many years is traceable to these stories, and to these epidemics of unknown nature.

How vaccination since 1700 has spread and perpetuated smallpox rather than hindered or stopped it, was emphatically charged by Dr. Padelford, following which he dealt with the uncertainty that exists regarding vaccine, not only as to its actually having any preventive power, but as to its very nature, that of rank impurity.

Liberties are always stolen away under guise of benefit to the loser, said the speaker. Liberty can only be maintained after being secured by ceaseless vigilance. The compulsory vaccination law is interfering with the right of the individual, and if not abolished would lead to other similar laws. The hue and cry regarding the need of compulsory vaccination indicates really that they do not believe in this supposed immunity engendered thereby; the whole matter finally removing itself into a selfish interest on the part of the doctors and the makers of the vaccine for the lucrative financial returns. In England and Wales, where the compulsory law had been done away with, smallpox has almost disappeared.

W. C. Ostrander, who has long been a leader in anti-vaccination in Pittsfield, presided at the mass meeting, told of the increasing activity on the part of parents, urged the formation of an auxiliary to the Medical Liberty League and the election of senators, representatives and school commissioners who were in favor of abolishing the compulsory law.

Mrs. Jessica Henderson, secretary of the league, told of the growth of the organization since its beginning a little more than a year ago, during which she stated that 400 doctors in the State had come out openly in its support, many others favoring it. Some one in the audience suggested that the question might be handled through the initiative and the referendum, but Mrs. Henderson said that she thought that just as soon as the women of Massachusetts got the ballot, the vaccination law would be quickly abolished.

JOINT TERCENTENARY PLAN FOR CHURCHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The Rev. M. E. Aubrey, M. A., a well-known English pastor, has come to the United States in the interest of plans for the joint celebration of the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers on the part of the

British and American churches. The American Congregational churches are engaged in a tercentenary movement, but the hope of Mr. Aubrey and of the Mayflower Council, formed in England in connection with the celebration, is that the event may be made one of interdenominational and international religious value.

The church of England, notably the free churches, have taken up the project with great enthusiasm. The Mayflower Council plans the preparation of several interesting books and other up-to-date literature dealing with the sailing of the Mayflower and its meaning to Christians of all denominations, also addresses and sermons.

The British celebration will center in Plymouth and London. The United States Ambassador will speak in London, the main celebration taking place in December, the month in which the Mayflower sailed for America. It is expected that many British ministers and other representatives of British churches will then come to the United States to take part in the celebration here. Mr. Aubrey is an honorary general secretary of the council.

AMHERST EXPEDITION BACK FROM WEST

AMHERST, Massachusetts—A camel, with the neck of and legs of a giraffe, ranged the plains of Colorado a million and a half years ago with the three-toed ancestor of the horse, the Amherst College geological expedition found in its researches of the past summer. The expedition, which has just returned from western Nebraska and Colorado, brought back what is considered a prize collection of fossil bones.

Ancestral members of the deer, rhinoceros, mastodon and some rodent families were represented by other bones which came from sandy flood plain deposits, 20 miles to the north of the South Platte River.

PARCEL POST IS SAID TO MAKE BIG PROFIT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The parcel post is making a profit of \$10,000,000 annually, and rates have been constantly reduced since the beginning of the service seven years ago, assistant Postmaster-General Koons testified yesterday before the House Post Office Department Expenditures Committee.

Mail order houses sent most of their packages by parcel post, he said, and deliveries had been so prompt that one big house asked for delay in the service, so that the packages would not arrive before invoices sent out at night, after dispatch of the packages during the day.

AMBASSADOR REACHES BRAZIL

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Sir Ralph Spencer Paget, first British Ambassador to Brazil, has arrived here on board the British battle cruiser Renown.

Great Britain had previously been represented in Rio Janeiro by a legation, with Sir Arthur Peel as Minister. Lady Paget, who is a granddaughter of Mrs. Paran Stevens of New York, was engaged in Red Cross work in Serbia during the invasion, and was taken prisoner by the Bulgarians, afterward engaging in hospital work behind the Bulgarian lines until released.

NEW AIRPLANE SPEED RECORD
NEW YORK, New York—A new official world's record for speed, 184 miles an hour, has been made at Villeneuve, France, by a Spad single-seater airplane, according to a cable message to the Manufacturers Aircraft Association. This speed, it is claimed, is 20 miles faster than any other official record. The Spad was equipped with a 300-horsepower Hispano-Suiza motor. A similar type of machine, carrying a passenger weighing 160 pounds, made 175 miles an hour. The name of the driver was not given.

KINGSTON STRIKERS RETURN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The 400 men who left work at the railway workshops have returned, accepting the acting Governor's promise that the question of increasing their pay will be dealt with by the select committee now considering the pay of all government employees.

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AN ENGLISH WAR MEMORIAL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In 1913, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Leopold Salomons, Box Hill, truly called the Cockney's Paradise—for what Londoner is unfamiliar with its beauty?—was purchased for the Nation. It has just been announced that a sum of £1000 has been presented to the Box Hill management committee by Lord Farrer, with the hope that there will be other contributions, in order that Mr. Salomons' gift may be extended as an appropriate war memorial. He proposes that

of these box-trees from which the hill draws its name appears to be unknown, the theory that they were planted by the Earl of Arundel in the seventeenth century not being generally acceptable. Yet that they were planted would seem most probable, as nowhere else in Great Britain are trees to be found in any quantity.

Up through Keats' "thorny, green entanglement of underwood" to the top of Box Hill, though it be the brow of a mountain, according to one historian, is not so prodigious a climb; and how amply the view repays it! To the south, past the white cliffs of Dorking, is Redland and the green heights of Leith Hill, with Wotton House a little to the west—the home of Evelyn, flanked by its magnificent beech-

what Sir James Mackintosh fondly called the "Happy Valley."

The most distinguished of modern men of letters with whom Box Hill will for all time be associated is George Meredith, who lived for so many years at Flint Cottage, building himself at the top of his sloping garden a little Norwegian chalet where he was wont to do his writing and receive his many friends. Here, near Burford Bridge where Keats once wandered, "when the good-night blush of eve was waning slow," Meredith—on this ever-green slope of the Surrey Downs—wrote his most famous novels and some of his finest poetry.

Grant Allen lived for some time at "The Nook" near Dorking, within a walk of Meredith's house, and was a close friend of the great novelist, seeking to bring to his writings some of the popularity they deserve. No man, Grant Allen declared, knew more about the birds and blossoms in his beloved county than did Meredith, and a study of his poems goes far to substantiate his assertion.

How familiar he was with "the wild white cherry" which fringed the valley near his home, with the "white-necked swallows, twittering of summer," and with those soft autumn days.

When nuts behind the hazel leaf, Are brown as the squirrel that hunts them free.

And the fields are rich with the sunburnt sheep.

'Mid the blue cornflower and the yellowing tree. . . .

And as he reads these lines, what Surrey-lover does not recall the hush of twilit evenings, looking down from some hillside over the mist-carpeted valley, only the faint occasional murmur of a passing train, attended by its feathered wisp of smoke, to remind him of the London he has left behind—

Lovely are the curves of the white owl sweeping. . . . Wavy in the dust lit by one large star, Lone on the fir-branch, his rattle note unvaried, Darker grows the valley. . . .

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Box Hill

the addition to the estate be northward toward Mickleham and Headley, that fair stretch of the river Mole rendered famous by so many famous men.

Hermann Merivale considered this corner of Surrey the fairest in all England, and Matthew Arnold was inclined to agree with him; it is not, however, its sole claim to distinction.

Since those days when Spenser sang

the praises of the river Mole, presumably thus called from its habit of diving suddenly beneath the ground, this bit of country has been rich in historic associations. Camden declared that the Mole disappeared underground for two miles near Mickleham, but those who today follow its vagaries will find that it sinks only for a short distance here and there, wandering off fairly consecutively if wholly inconsistently, in many directions, so that it must even be held responsible for the water which is found flowing through St. Leonard's Forest in Sussex.

In following the windings of the river through the Holdesdale Valley, the pedestrian finds himself in an open space, ringed about with Surrey's loveliest wooded heights—Ranmore, the edge of Leith Hill, the woods of Deepdene, Box Hill, and Juniper Hill.

The top of Box Hill is not more than 700 feet above the level of the sea, but its occasional precipitous ascents, as, for instance, what are called "the Whites," those steep white cliff edges overlooking Burford, may have justified Dr. Burton's description of it in 1752 as "the brow of a mountain." Elsewhere it rises in smooth grassy slopes, scattered here and there with box, yew, and other trees.

Home of a Noted Diarist

In 1655 John Evelyn had come over from Wotton to Box Hill to visit Sir Francis Stydel at Mickleham, interested as this great horticulturist always was to examine the woods of his beloved Surrey. "I went to Boxhill," he writes, "to see those rare natural bowers and shady walks in the box copse. . . . Here are such goodly walks and hills shaded with yew and box as render the place extremely agreeable, it seeming from these evergreens to be summer all the winter." The origin

Fanny Burney had first met General d'Arblay, with other distinguished Parisians, at Juniper Hall, not far from the village of Mickleham, where it can be seen from Box Hill.

Juniper Hall, a fine building fronted by stately cedars, was inhabited by a number of French refugees glad to escape from their own country at the beginning of the French Revolution. Among others who stayed here or in the immediate neighborhood were Monsieur de Narbonne, ex-Minister for War, Madame de Staél, and Talleyrand. Mickleham was a favorite holiday resort of James and John Mill, who came thither by coach from London, being greatly set against the introduction of the railway train, into

Opening Week

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CHURCHES CONFER ON LABOR PROBLEM

Platform Adopted Whose Provisions, It Is Thought, Would Improve Conditions in Industrial World if Carried Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Steps that may be taken by the Protestant churches of the United States to promote better conditions in the industrial world were discussed at the national conference under the auspices of the Interchurch World Movement, held here Thursday and yesterday. At the opening session, Dr. Fred B. Fisher of Boston, chairman of the industrial relations department, presented a program adopted by his department which was used as a basis for the conference policy regarding the differences between Capital and Labor.

"Great Britain has made more progress than any other country in the world in bettering wages and conditions of living and employment, and she has done this by peaceful methods," said John H. Walker, former president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. "She has done this by the application of cooperative methods, and because the community has been guided by Christian ethics."

Getting the Living One Earns

Glenn E. Plumb, author of the "Plumb plan" of railroad control, said that the industrial problem is based on the precept that every man who earns a living shall get the living he deserves, and that every man who gets a living shall earn the living he gets.

"(A) They condemn all conditions repressive of human liberty and social advance.

"(B) They equally condemn desertion of duty to public safety by the sworn servants of the law.

"(C) They work for mutual understanding and cooperation by the irresistible force of love and justice.

"To conduct a correspondence course and services for the preparation of leaders and speakers in industrial relations.

For Discussion

"To cooperate with the churches and other religious agencies in providing places and opportunity for free discussion of any and all affairs.

"To render service to industries in considering the relationships which should exist between concerns and employees and in setting up the organizations for the promotion of such relationships.

"To promote responsibility among employees for production, both in quality and quantity.

"To study the cooperative movement as developed in Europe and America and standardize the best methods and practices for the conduct of cooperative societies.

"To aid in the establishment and ownership of American homes, such as suburban development and colonization for the relief of congested districts.

"To study the immigrant, his motives in coming here, and to improve conditions surrounding him after his arrival.

"To render service in the solution of the problems of readjustment to the new environment and in training for loyal citizenship."

Opportunity for Cooperation

The failure of President Wilson's 14 points, which continental Labor had hoped would solve the industrial un-

rest, caused much of the Bolshevism which sprang up in continental Europe, according to Julius Hecker, a Y. M. C. A. secretary who has been in Russia over three years. He said that the church could not help conditions there, since it took its stand unreservedly against the workingmen in the United States, however, that is not the case, he said. There is great opportunity for cooperation here, if the men and the laity will try to find out what the trouble is really about.

The Interchurch World Conference was characterized as a sign of an awakening of conscience on the part of the American community, in an address by H. B. Butler of London, provisional secretary of the coming international Labor congress, and Britain's representative. A similar awakening has been going on in England for 70 years, with great recent impetus in industrial and social legislation.

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"The Plumb plan" of railroad control, which was agreed to recommend the report of the findings committee, which unanimously favored an investigation of the present steel strike by the Protestant churches of the country, through the Industrial Relations Department of the Interchurch World Movement. Labor conditions, wages, and other items should be identical for men and women, said Miss Mary van Kleeck, director of industrial research for the Russell Sage Foundation and former chief of the Women in Industry Service of the United States Department of Labor, who expressed regret that in consideration of these problems women were separated from men.

END OF STRIKE PROCLAIMED

ENGINEERS SOCIETY AND RECENT STRIKES

Delegates of British Organization
Confirm, in Appeal, Ruling
That Strike of Clyde and
Belfast Men Was Unofficial

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—An echo of the Clyde and Belfast engineers' dispute in February of this year over the hours question, which resulted in the military being drafted into the affected areas, was heard recently when the shop stewards and industrialists generally appealed to the delegate meeting to set aside the ruling of the national executive in their decision to refuse strike pay to those on strike at that time.

It will be remembered that the "down tools" policy adopted both on the banks of the Clyde and on Queen's Island was entirely unauthorized and contrary to the wishes of the executive, who refused to allow payment out of the union funds.

The shop stewards for some time have gone about boasting that they would appeal to the Final Appeal Court, the members of whom, drawn as they are from the workshops, would more nearly express the wishes of the rank and file, and would be certain to reverse the decision of their officials.

Strikes Unofficial

Now, the appeals have been heard and the delegates in no uncertain manner, in spite of the many and varied attempts to justify the action of the strikers in ceasing work, have decided that the strikes were unofficial, and that the national executive was acting in accordance with rule in refusing to allow the union funds to be drawn upon. The decision as such is hardly worth recording if it were not for the satisfaction which it gives to the constitutionalists. It is, besides, the most cheerful indication revealed for long as to the attitude and temper of the engineers as a whole toward the sporadic, unofficial strikes, which were so characteristic of the craft in the early days of the year.

The shop-stewards movement is undoubtedly gathering strength as the days roll on but, possibly on account of the tremendous noise which they made, veiled threats and dark prophecies, it was always extremely difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy what was the actual influence exerted by them in the workshops and the local branches of the unions. When it is remembered that the delegates, with whom rested the final voice as to the legality or justification for the down tools policy, were all drawn from the workshop, and will return to the workshop to defend their decision, one may be pardoned for indulging in a feeling of cheerful optimism that things are not so black after all in these dreary and dismal times.

For the rank and file (for that is what it amounts to) of the engineers have expressed themselves as almost unanimously opposed to the "swift direct action" policy pursued by the "lightning strike" enthusiasts. Perhaps the greatest consolation is to be gathered from the effect which the decision will have upon the membership, and the damage done to the prestige and influence of the irresponsible elements within the union.

The decision of the Final Appeal Court is always respected and the constitutionalists can be safely expected to direct attention to its recent deliberations when they are next invited to indulge in a little revolution as a side line to their ordinary peaceful avocations.

The position of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers' members in the United States and Canada has always been a problem to the home branches, and opinions have been pretty sharply divided as to their end. The Rt. Hon.

G. N. Barnes, M. P., member of the British War Cabinet, created consternation some years ago by declaring that if it lay in his power he would cast them off from the parent body. Mr. Barnes was at one time the general secretary of the society and still occupies a proud position in the hearts and regard of his fellow members.

No Fusion With Americans

Making the journey expressly for the purpose of stating the case for the International Association of Machinists, Mr. Fred Hewitt and Mr. J. A. McClelland urged that a better understanding should be agreed upon, and that a system of transfer should be arranged that would enable Amalgamated Society of Engineers members visiting the United States to become associated with the American body. It is safe to say that, but for the opposition from the American and Canadian representatives of the society, the home delegates would in all probability have agreed to the proposal, having now become convinced, with Mr. Barnes, that the interests of operative engineers in America could be well left in the hands of the International Association of Machinists Society.

Mr. Fred Wood, member of the American council of the society, and Mr. J. R. Prain, secretary of the Canadian council of the same, represented the members and opposed any scheme of fusion with the American body.

Honors appear to have been fairly even, for no decision will be reached until the return of three delegates from the home branches who have since been deputed to journey to the United States and to Canada to carry out an independent inquiry on the spot.

A decision connected with, and arising out of, an anomaly in regard to the payment of the state old age pension makes the recipient of superannuation benefit from the society forgo his claim upon reaching the age of 70 years, providing he is eligible to claim the state pension.

It has always been a sore point with the unions, also friendly societies who provide a superannuation allowance for their members, that the government old age pension is only paid those who, upon reaching the age of 70, have less than a certain income per week.

Meeting the "Rainy Day"

In the case of trade unionists and friendly society members, this means in many instances that they are debared entirely from enjoying the state allowance. That the position is a monstrous anomaly is evident from a consideration of the actual operation of the act. Those who, in addition to their trade union activities, have contributed over a long period of time to meet the "rainy day," are denied the privileges granted to a less careful fellow workman who has perhaps lived for the day alone.

During the passing of the bill through Parliament, the few Laborers then in the House of Commons strongly protested against the clause and endeavored unsuccessfully to amend it.

Having failed to bring the mountain to Muhammad the engineers are endeavoring to bring Muhammad to the mountain, for they have decided that their superannuated members shall receive only "such amount as will entitle them to receive the full amount from the State."

There is this proviso to meet a possible contingency, that, in the event of the law being altered and the anomaly

removed, the full amount due from the union shall be restored to them.

The foregoing alteration may or may not be justified, but the present writer would not be surprised if the Registrar of Friendly Societies, to whom all alterations of rule have to be submitted, refuses to sanction the new rule, arguing that, as the superannuated members had contributed toward the benefit, they are entitled to receive it in full; and if the trade unions are dissatisfied with the Old Age Pensions Act, then they must endeavor to influence Parliament to amend it.

There was one further indication revealing the bitter hostility of the extremists toward the government and those of their officials who assisted various government departments to defeat the German menace. It was calmly proposed that any union member who had accepted a government appointment during the war should not be eligible for an official position in the union. This remarkable "democratic" proposition would at once rule out nearly a score of the best intellects in their ranks, who, to their eternal credit, gladly came forward at the invitation of the government to do what best they might in their various ways during a period of extreme anxiety and crisis.

And it is greatly to the credit of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers delegate meeting that they obstinately refused to be stampeded into adopting such a stupid and revengeful proposition.

Thus, almost at every point were the industrialists defeated—and by no mean majorities. All of which gives one gladly to think that the British engineers (and probably this is true of other workers, too) have much more stability and sense of social consciousness than one is on occasions inclined to believe.

TROLLEY WORKERS SEEK LIVING WAGE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Eight cents an hour, or \$4.40 a day, is the minimum living wage of streetcar workers, W. Jett Lauck, representing the Amalgamated Association of Trolley Employees, declared yesterday in closing the case for Labor before the Federal Railways Commission.

"I believe, for the present," he says, "everybody would be satisfied to get a living wage of \$6.40, although it is likely that old differentials (as between skilled and unskilled workers) would gradually come back."

He added that he believed such a scale should apply to all employees more than 21 years of age, with agreements covering payment to minors or superannuated workers.

"If we are to have any measure of economic democracy in this country," he said, "it is self-evident that workers must receive a living wage. The public must, and I am satisfied will, agree to this."

LARGE DRY DOCK READY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The largest dry dock and ship repair plant south of Newport News, Virginia, is virtually completed at New Orleans. It was opened for repair work on Oct. 1, and the dry-dock department will be opened on Oct. 15. The plant was built at a cost of \$3,000,000 by the Jahncke Dry Dock & Ship Repair Company, Inc. Approximately 20 acres of land are occupied.

This announcement was made by John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the national strike committee, who is directing the strike from this city during the absence of William Z. Foster, who yesterday testified in Washington before the special committee of the United

BOTH SIDES CLAIM GAINS IN STRIKE

Monday Looked Forward to as
the Decisive Day in the Steel
Controversy—Mills Tied Up
Will Attempt to Resume Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Conditions here in the steel strike have changed little in the past 24 hours, and both sides apparently have adopted the watchful waiting policy. Both, however, claim gains.

That Monday will prove the "big day" of the strike, the turning point, the operators say, is a foregone conclusion. On Monday practically every mill center in the Pittsburgh, western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and northern West Virginia districts, now tied up by the strike, will attempt to resume operations. Mill officials say that these districts are concerned. There has been a growing tendency on the part of the men in districts where absolute suspensions are in force to return to work, and it is figured now that only the reopening of the plants is necessary to end the struggle.

Rumors that strike leaders are now planning some move to end the strike without surrender were circulated widely in this district yesterday. It is said something definite in this direction may be attempted while the Senate investigating committee is here. None of the strike leaders would talk on this subject except to make absolute denial, but steel men assert it is true.

The plant at present, it is said, is to retire just as gracefully as possible, and to this end a meeting of the national organizing committee will be held here in the near future. It is asserted that another strike is planned for about two years hence, at which time the organizers expect to have every mill in the country almost 100 per cent unionized.

"Wait for Monday," was the statement of both sides as the second week of the strike ended. And well-informed persons say that Monday will turn the tide one way or the other.

PRINTING TRADES DISPUTE DEADLOCKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Efforts of the steel companies in this section to increase operation with slowly infiltrating workers continued yesterday, while police measures to protect these employees from intimidation were increased. Union leaders, for their part, enlarged their efforts to sustain morale. Unusually heavy fines were laid in Gary, Indiana, against men arrested with concealed weapons. Some renewed company activities were reported from several points, and at Gary it seemed established that the corporation's big plant was making headway, handicapped by shortage of men, but measurably effective.

Efforts are being made to adjust the demand of the 14 railroad brotherhoods and unions for larger representation in the conference than the number assigned to them by the President.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Inquiries were cabled by the War Department yesterday to the United States representative in Warsaw, Poland, about the news report that Brig.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, of the United States Army, had been executed by Bolsheviks, who were said to have captured him near Fastow in the Ukraine, while he was en route to Kieff. General Jadwin had been a member of the Morgenau Commission to investigate alleged pogroms in Poland, and was ordered by the American peace delegation to go to Kieff to investigate conditions in the Ukraine. A British officer, Lieut. H. A. Rowe, was said to have been captured with him and also executed by the Bolsheviks.

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MONARCHIST TREND AMONG PORTUGUESE

Monarchical Movement Active. Though Obviously This Activity Is Not Carried on Openly in Portugal

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIGO, Spain.—It little is heard outside Portugal and Spain in these days of anything active in the way of monarchist pretensions since the failure of the rising under Paiva Couceiro early in the year, let it not be assumed that there are no plottings or that there is not even great activity and keenness in the monarchist circles, for there is. But obviously this activity is not in Portugal, or openly in Portugal, and it is not the business of the Portuguese and their censorship to circulate news concerning it or to permit others to do so. Nor, again, is it the business of the statesmen and politicians to recognize openly the existence of these movements and give them the advertisement they need, tending if only in small measure to the further unsettlement of a people already restless. However, with a new presidency and a better disposition among politicians, a more earnest effort is being made to tranquillize the country.

The fact is that monarchist activity is great, and, at the least excuse, if the existing régime were to fall into sudden or unexpected difficulties, it would slip in. It is commonly understood that it was watching the recent general elections closely and was hoping for some encouragement from them, but they failed in this respect. How well prepared it is in some respects it is difficult to calculate. Recently the Portuguese authorities seized a large quantity of firearms and munitions at the frontier at Badajoz, while the monarchists were trying to smuggle into Portugal.

Monarchs Arrested

Some weeks ago at Valenca and Braga it was reported that royalists and Sidonists in large numbers had been trying to cross the frontier at Portela do Homem and at a place some nine kilometers from Valenca do Minho, which attempt was stopped. Various arrests of monarchists have been made at Oporto. One of these arrested persons in Captain Feliciano da Costa, another Captain Camelha, both accused of royalist machinations, and both associated with Sidonio Paes during the period of his presidency. The royalist activities of the late colleagues of Paes seem to cast a certain reflection on the much-disputed sentiments and dispositions of the latter.

But while there is a certain strength and even enthusiasm in the royalist movement now, this restless community which is still of the firm belief that the Republic will never endure, is sadly divided and unhappy as to the question of its leadership, and is wrangling with itself in a manner most extraordinary and at the same time entertaining to all who are not mainly concerned.

Outside Portugal the main royalist centers are Vigo, the nearest Spanish town of consequence to the north of Portugal, and Tuy, the Spanish place just across the bridge from Valenca in Portugal.

A Royalist Center

Tuy is a great royalist center; it is the ideal jumping-off and preparing place, since it is only a few minutes from Portuguese soil, and the part it took in the rising at the beginning of this year is well known. Large numbers of royalists are now again comfortably settled at this place, despite the understanding that the Spanish Government was going to clear them all out and made some show of doing so. They are back again and are being supplied with funds for their maintenance, which it is understood come from a committee established in Madrid. It is said that nobody gets less than 5 pesetas a day, and that they are guaranteed such emoluments for a period of not less than four years. Here, however, there is no expectation of an early rising.

In the meantime they are impressed somewhat with the intelligence that the tribunals at Oporto, which are dealing with the persons arrested in connection with the January rising, are generally showing themselves merciful and inflicting only small penalties. The sentence of two colonels to four years' imprisonment to be followed by eight years' deportation is the severest of recent sentences. The president-elect, Mr. Almeida, has intimated his desire to begin his presidential labors with a general amnesty of political prisoners. While such indications give a certain amount of satisfaction to royalists, they are attributed more to fear or political expediency than humanitarian clemency on the part of the Republicans.

But upon the all-important question of leadership an extraordinary state of doubt and intrigue seems to exist. The royalists still in the main cling to the idea of the return of Manoel, but were sadly disappointed by his non-appearance at the beginning of the year. Many of the leading royalists at Tuy say that Manoel does not encourage the idea of revolt against the existing régime, and declare that if his return to Portugal should be impossible then they will become republicans. Other most eminent Bragançists, however, have great confidence and pretend that they believe that England and the United States will assist Dom Manoel's return. Recently there was a persistent rumor that an important meeting was held at Irua or Hendaye of monarchial elements that belong or belonged to the Portuguese Army, which meeting was attended by a traveler who brought instructions from England. Many royalists are understood to be congregated on the French frontier.

But much more extraordinary than this is the statement more than once

FRENCH CHAMBER ANALYZES TREATY

French Peace Commission Finds Conditions Imposed on Germany Satisfactory to France

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The peace commission appointed by the Chamber of Deputies, studied the treaty of Versailles for several weeks. It dissected the treaty chapter by chapter. It listened to ministers and to the French delegates at the Peace Conference, it approved of most of the special reports, and at the end of its work, Louis Barthou presented his general report to the Chamber.

Almost all the members thought that the conditions imposed upon Germany might, as a whole, be regarded as satisfactory by France; but the majority of the members also consider that there were numerous omissions and imperfections in the peace treaty. According to the judicial expression of one of the most important members of the commission "the treaty is weak in its executive means. To make it give all that it apparently promises, will necessitate constant and unflinching energy."

German Unity Not Threatened

In a general manner, the commission regretted that the conference, instead of destroying the work of 1871, which was crowned by the unity of the German Empire, did not even try to break up this unity which was the source of the last war and of all the misfortunes of Europe. The conference, far from weakening German unity, it considered, had rather strengthened it, and the ceremony of June 28 in Versailles, although it may bring compensations of amour-propre to France, in no way annulled the ceremony at Versailles on Jan. 14, 1871, which witnessed in that same Galerie des Glaces the formation of the German Empire.

Finally, many members made reservations or expressed some anxiety concerning the subject of the financial reparations to be made by Germany. The declaration made by President Wilson in Washington, that no agreement had been made between the Allies as to the revision of the sums to be received from Germany, greatly troubled several members who saw in this negligence a very unfortunate omission. Others expressed regret that France had not obtained the consent of her allies to force Germany to pay down immediately a sum of 5,000,000,000 francs to be deducted from what she was to receive.

In conclusion the majority of the commission was in favor of proposing the ratification of the treaty of June 28; but it made every reservation as to the clauses which seemed to it to be defective or dangerous. These reservations were very clearly seen in the general report which Louis Barthou deposited in the Chamber in the name of the commission.

Publication Opposed

As for the publication of the discussions of the conference, about which there was some talk a few days ago, the Chamber does not appear to insist upon this publicity. These discussions would only concern the big commissions and the sub-commissions of the conference; they are, for the most part, concerned with technical terms, and afford small interest. President Wilson was opposed to their being divulged, and Mr. Clemenceau produced a telegram before the commission from the President of the United States asking that the publication of these retrospective documents should be postponed.

The discussions at the conferences of the "Big Four" would have been much more interesting for the Chamber, and for history. Not a trace of writing has been preserved of these councils at which the fate of Europe was decided.

IRELAND'S DIRECT TRADE WITH FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Dublin Chamber of Commerce held largely attended meeting recently to discuss the question of direct trade with France. There were also present Mr. Hauvette, representative of the French Department of Commerce in England, and Mr. Blanche, the French Consul in Dublin. Mr. Blanche said there were great difficulties to fight against, owing to the war and reduced exports, and also to the established habit of merchants trading through London. An-

other point was whether the ships should be provided for the possible trade, or whether they should follow the advice of those who said, "Let us have the trade and ships will follow."

Mr. Hauvette said he had come over from England to try to organize a temporary exhibition for the beginning of next winter to display French silks and ribbons and other articles in great demand. If this was successful a permanent office would be established in Dublin, and a regularly renewed supply of samples would be kept. Their sympathy had brought them to Dublin, for he thought that Ireland was the nation next to France in the heart of every Frenchman.

His office had been formed to bring French producers into direct contact with Irish and English consumers.

These producers now wanted to take the place occupied by the Germans before the war. One of the French Government's reasons for creating this office was the immense wealth lost to France by the war and the destruction of her industries which had to be re-created and reorganized. He himself thought that commerce should be developed first, because he did not think shipowners would establish a service until it was evident that it was going to be a paying proposition. He wanted to know what class of French articles should be exhibited, and when the exhibition should be held. They, the French, meant business, and if it was a case of "nothing doing," then they must do in England what they could not do in Ireland.

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TURKISH DESIGNS UPON ARMENIA

Member of American Commission Says British Troops Must Remain, as Salvation of the People Depends Upon Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In view of the situation created by the withdrawal of British troops from the Caucasus, special interest attaches to an account of the situation in that part of the world given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London recently by Walter George Smith, a lawyer of Philadelphia, who is a member of the American Commission for the Relief of the Near East.

Mr. Smith was in Constantinople throughout the spring, except for a period during which he conducted an inspection of the relief work in the Caucasus. In June he left for Paris on a special mission to secure the repatriation of the Armenians of the Caucasus, and latterly, upon hearing of the intended withdrawal of the British troops, he has devoted himself to endeavoring to avert what he regards as this threatened calamity by presenting the situation at the Peace Conference in Paris, and to high political authorities in London.

Situation Acute

After recalling that the American Commission for the Relief of the Near East was incorporated by special Act of Congress when the news of the original massacres in Turkey reached the United States, Mr. Smith stated that of the \$20,000,000 and more already subscribed, \$25,000,000 have so far been expended upon the relief of the survivors throughout the Turkish Empire. "Gradually," he said, "conditions have become more tolerable in the southern parts of the Empire, but in the Caucasus the situation is acute."

About 500,000 Armenians fled from the Turks and Kurds into Armenia and Georgia north of the Mount Ararat range owing to the destruction of reserve provisions by the Turks in the war with Russia. The plight of these people was desperate. The Relief Commission concentrated a large part of its efforts toward meeting the situation, and Herbert Hoover, representing the Food Commission, gave aid by sending monthly 5,000 tons of flour to Batum, the Black Sea port of Georgia, whence it was transferred by the only line of railway in that region to Tiflis, and thence to Erivan, Alexandropol and other points in Russian Armenia. In addition to this, food supplies, clothing, shoes, and other necessities were furnished from America, the United States Government giving the free use of its transports, and numbers of volunteer workers going out to take charge.

"In consequence of the efforts covering a long period of time, the misery has abated in the Caucasus, but there are still scores of thousands of suffering refugees. Until the genial spring weather came they sat along the streets in the towns and perished. Later they were able to get some little nourishment by cooking the roots of herbs and grasses.

The relief work has been systematic and far-reaching. In the orphan asylums and under the general care of the commission's workers there are more than 40,000 children—mostly orphans. Soup kitchens have been opened, and employment given to many adults in the street cleaning, and in cotton and wool factories. Schools are also being carried on with systematic manual training, and so great is the recuperative power of the Armenians that they respond almost immediately when given nourishment and reasonable sanitary care.

Problem of Repatriation

The great problem is the repatriation of these people, for it is obviously beyond the power of any private enterprise to carry on such expensive relief indefinitely. There will be no harvest to look forward to this year, as the refugees are pocketed in Armenia with hostile tribes and Turks all about them. They cannot return to their own villages, or they would be killed. It remains for the statesmanship and humanity of the allied powers in conference in Paris to devise some means of giving them the opportunity of earning their living.

Unfortunately, there has been a policy of drift, while the situation, politically, has grown worse. Order has been kept in the Caucasus only by reason of the presence of British troops numbering about 20,000, largely Anglo-Indians. Notice was given in the Peace Conference in the spring that these troops would be withdrawn, and it was stated that Italy would send others in their stead. This latter plan has fallen through, however, and the British Cabinet announced a short time ago that the withdrawal of British troops would soon begin.

This was the signal for the massing of Turkish, Kurdish, and Tartar troops on the borders of Armenia ready to crush the country and complete the destruction of its inhabitants. Impelling telegrams have been received during the past few weeks from consular offices, relief workers, and others familiar with the situation, setting out the certainty of anarchy if once military protection is withdrawn. The railways have been kept open by detachments of British troops along the lines in Georgia and Armenia, and when they are withdrawn all railway and telegraphic communication must necessarily stop.

Appeal to British

A most earnest appeal has been made to the British Cabinet to delay the execution of the order until public opinion may express itself with full knowledge of the facts. Obviously, all of the charity of the American public will be lost with the extinction of its object and the cessation of its schools, for a successful onslaught upon Russia and Armenia will almost certainly the governing act.

cause the revival of massacres elsewhere in Turkey beyond the military zones.

It is, of course, true that there are no greater obligations on Great Britain to maintain Armenia than upon the other Allies, but the British troops are there, and, even in the best circumstances, if others are to take their place it would require weeks, if not months, to get them there. The commission appointed by the President of the United States has about completed its examination of conditions in Turkey and will soon make its report. Colonel Haskell of the United States Army has been sent out with full diplomatic authority by the allied powers, and will have all the resources of the Hoover commission and of the American Relief Commission at his disposal. General Harbord, chief of staff to General Pershing, is going out as special representative of the United States to look into the situation.

Fate of Armenia

In these circumstances there is a prospect of the Peace Conference taking up the Turkish situation during the autumn, and it is earnestly hoped that the British Cabinet will suspend the withdrawal of its troops, especially as public attention has been only recently directed upon the problem involved.

It means nothing less than the survival or extinction of the great bulk of the Armenian people. Already 800,000 have perished as the result of massacre and deportation since 1915; 1,500,000 remain. They will meet the fate of the others, and the satanic plans of the Young Turks, made with the knowledge of Germany, will be successful unless Great Britain prevents it.

"Whatever may have been the mistakes of the force in the past, whatever may be the pressure upon British resources in the present, upon whomsoever may rest the responsibility for the future, the only salvation for the Armenian people rests in the hands of the British Cabinet. Surely it is not too much to say that the honor of Great Britain and the cause of humanity depend upon them."

IRISH NATIONALISTS CHALLENGE SINK FEIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Mr. Devlin, M. P., was the chief speaker at a great Nationalist meeting at Blackrock, County Louth. It partook of the nature of challenge to Sinn Fein, and a proof that constitutional nationalism is still a force to be reckoned with. Mr. Devlin pronounced strongly against abstention from Parliament as practiced by the Sinn Fein M. P.'s. He said that never was there a time when Irish representation at Westminster was so necessary or could be so effective as at the present.

Even the half dozen in the House had done good work, and he believed that had a party of 80 been there while the Peace Conference was sitting, the situation would have been very different from what it was today. The House of Commons was the head of the Commonwealth and the best public platform in the world.

The responsibility rested on the shoulders of those whom the population of the country had elected, and as the Sinn Fein members had received a majority of Nationalist votes, the Constitutional Nationalist Party had not interfered with or embarrassed them in any way. The Sinn Fein Party had promised everything to their supporters, and the future would decide whether the old policy so fruitful of results, or the new policy so prolific in promises, was the best for Ireland. The boundless prosperity of rural Ireland today, and the beneficial fruits of the Irish Party's activities in the past were evident everywhere, and, except for the events of the last four years, freedom, too, would have been hers, and, added Mr. Devlin, "I am profoundly convinced that the establishment of Irish freedom will come, and come soon."

For his part, he said, he stood for settlement on the basis of the Irish Convention which he had signed. That settlement would give to Ireland the widest and fullest liberty, and it should meet the doubts and objections of Unionists in Ulster by the generous terms it offered to them to join with their fellow countrymen in the creation of an Irish Legislative Assembly that would bring union and strength to every Irish interest, and peace and order to their country.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The savings banks deposits in Canada evidence the remarkable prosperity of the country. During the month of August they increased approximately \$20,000,000, the total standing at \$1,196,632,931. The authorities regard these figures as presaging a successful drive for the coming Dominion loan. The reserve fund for last month totaled \$122,273,225 as against a little over \$114,000,000 for the corresponding month last year. The deposits for the month of August 1918 were just over a billion dollars as compared with the figures above given for last month.

WOMEN LAWYERS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Nova Scotia's first woman lawyer, Miss Emelyne McKenzie, made her first appearance in court recently and won her first case. The first woman to seek admission to the bar in the Maritime Provinces was Miss French, of St. John, now a successful practitioner in Vancouver, who made application for admission in New Brunswick some 10 years or so ago. Her application aroused a good deal of interest at the time because of the contention, raised in opposition to it, that a woman was not a "person" within the meaning of the governing act.

REDUCING COST OF FUEL TRANSPORT

New Method Is Discussed of Treating Beetroot in France for Production of Alcohol

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In recent article in the *Democratic Nouvelle*, the engineer, Mr. A. Guiselin, general secretary of the Industrial Commission on Petroleum, discusses a new method of treating beetroot, which will enable the sugar refineries to place themselves nearer the centers of fuel so as to considerably reduce the expense of transport.

Mr. Guiselin says that amongst the realities with which France is confronted one of the most serious is that of reconstructing the sugar refineries destroyed by the war, the production of which reached a figure of 500,000 tons of sugar a year. Where will these refineries be placed, he asks, and what more economical methods of manufacture will be adopted?

Methods of Desiccation

This problem has caused specialists like Mr. de Grobret to favor the application of methods of desiccation for sugar refineries, methods which may be extended to the distillery industry. These processes, which would permit nearly 70 per cent of water to be removed from the raw beet in the manufacture of sugar and alcohol on the spot where the plants are cultivated, would surely considerably extend the radius of action of sugar refineries and distilleries. In this desiccated form beetroot could be transported very economically and could be stored for several months whilst awaiting a propitious moment to be carried to the refineries for treatment; these refineries might consequently be placed near big coal centers, as coal is an important factor in the cost price of sugar and alcohol.

Besides this, desiccation would furnish a uniform and stable raw material, thanks to which, by taking certain precautions, it would be possible for the refineries to work all the year round. Without entering into the details of the operations which desiccation entails, it may be said that they are very simple and can be effected very inexpensively.

It was after receiving the remarkable report of Messrs. Ternbach, de Grobret, and Maunoury that the Consulting Committee of Arts and Manufactures expressed the desire that studies and research for the applica-

tion of desiccation might be generalized and undertaken with all food substances of an industrial character, like beetroot.

It is this desire which induced Mr. Guiselin to go to the French colonies in order to inquire on the spot into the treatment of all kinds of fruits containing sugar, which are actually lost and thrown away, but which, if imported into France in a condensed form, would help to increase the country's resources by making an industrial alcohol for internal combustion engines.

Making Industrial Alcohol

This idea, Mr. Guiselin declares, is not entirely his own, for it was warmly advocated by Mr. Lument, a specialist on questions of industrial alcohol, as well as by Mr. Bache, former president of the Society of Civil Engineers of France.

According to the last-named engineer, the quantities of industrial alcohol which could be thus obtained in the nearer French colonies would be quite sufficient to meet the most pressing needs of France; it would be a substitute for petroleum and its essences, which are now imported into France at such great expense, and would consequently be a factor in lowering the French exchange.

In the face of such decided affirmations coming from such qualified authorities, it seems astonishing that, on the eve of the resumption of French industrial activity, these questions should still be in the domain of hypotheses, and that they are not mentioned in the great projects of reconstruction.

Nevertheless, this would be a real solution of the problem of French national industrial alcohol, since these processes of desiccation would make it possible to work industrially, with a maximum of profit and a minimum of expense, raw material which could be renewed incessantly each year, under the bountiful action of the sun, that great source of inexhaustible energy.

It will be seen that the introduction of such methods would enable alcohol to be manufactured at such a price that it would really become the economic national fuel of France.

RENT INQUIRIES STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Alleged profiteering in rents is being investigated in both this city and the neighboring one of Pawtucket. A committee elected by the City Council is investigating in Providence, while the Central Trades and Labor Union is conducting the Pawtucket inquiry. The tax assessors are cooperating in both cases.

BRITISH CIVIL AIR FLIGHT TO HOLLAND

Controller-General of Civil Aviation Flies to Amsterdam Exhibition From Felixstowe in Less Than Two Hours Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Maj.-Gen. Sir

Frederick Sykes, Controller-General of Civil Aviation, and a number of the officers who accompanied him on his recent visit by flying boat to the Amsterdam aircraft exhibition, have furnished some impressions of their stay in Holland and, incidentally, of the effects of the arrival of the British flying boats at Amsterdam.

The cordial reception accorded to the visitors by General Sykes, president of the exhibition general committee, former Minister for War and the Navy, equally with the courteous attention and hospitality of all with whom General Sykes and his staff came in contact, engendered a very favorable sense in regard to the possibilities of civil aerial traffic between the two countries and of the mutual good feeling which exists between Britain and the Netherlands, the significance of which cannot be overrated.

General Sykes at a dinner given to General Sykes at the exhibition grounds explained, with regard to the organization of the exhibition, that they had received more assistance from Great Britain than from any other country and looked upon this as having given vitality to the project. In his reply, General Sykes drew attention to the important fact that in the development of the world's great air routes Great Britain and the Netherlands had many interests in common. On the Australian route, for example, many of the points of vantage were in the Dutch East Indies and therefore they ought to get together and work in unison.

The handling of the flying boats on arrival at Amsterdam was regarded by the Dutch people as an extraordinary example of the advance achieved in airmanship during the war. The five machines, flying in formation, circled over the exhibition building and aerodrome before landing in Amsterdam Harbor. Formation flying was an entirely novel spectacle and in conjunction with the landing on the water, when each machine descended on the same spot at regular intervals of two minutes each, it pro-

duced a remarkable demonstration of enthusiasm. It is, of course, understood in Holland that the flying boat and seaplane are types of aircraft particularly suited to the requirements of the Netherlands, which, as is well known, are intersected with broad waterways.

General Sykes chose the air as his means of conveyance simply because it offered the most expeditious and comfortable traveling; it is noteworthy that the five flying boats accomplished the outward journey from Felixstowe in less than two hours and returned against a head wind in under three hours. As the flight was conducted as a routine duty, and passed without mishap to any of the machines from start to finish, it emphasizes once again the practicability of utilizing these craft for regular North Sea services and for over-water communications under similar conditions.

On departure from Amsterdam the British flying boats were given a send-off by two Dutch seaplanes and a number of the allied aeroplanes participating in the exhibition.

CANADA'S ONE BIG UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—William Varley, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who has been working in Winnipeg since June, is of the opinion that the One Big Union which staged the Winnipeg general strike, is doomed. He says its momentum has decreased in a surprising manner. Winnipeg has been its stronghold, both numerically and financially, and between here and Vancouver it has never assumed threatening proportions. However, Mr. Varley points out that the tactics adopted by the One Big Union in the locals are destructive, and are bound for some time to affect the stability of the Labor movement. On the understanding that the One Big Union would not be concerned in the matter, the Trades and Labor Council has adopted the proposal to hold a Labor convention in the near future, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the coming civic elections. Members of the executive assert that no combination of the Trades and Labor Council and the One Big Union was being considered.

The American Legion

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Nestled cosily on the seventh floor, conveniently reached by the elevators, yet so quiet and secluded that one instinctively approaches with care "so as not to wake the baby," are the new baby shops. Once inside the doors one almost gasps with admiration, for no other Boston store, it is said, ever displayed so many beautiful and useful furnishings for babies' and little folks' rooms.

Bassinetts, plain or beruffled with ribbon, silk and lace in almost as many models as there are of motor cars; cribs of many designs, child's furniture, screens, pens for creepers, and so on through the fascinating collection; some pictured herewith, and all ready to follow or anticipate the interesting arrival. And whether directly interested or not all are cordially invited to see Paine's New Baby Shops.



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Mocha gloves, grey and tan, one clasp, with self or black embroidered buck.....\$4.25, \$4.50
Children's tan capeskin gloves, one clasp, \$2.00

Cross "Week-end" Case



RIVALRY IN THE BANANA TRADE

New Company at Kingston Being Well Supported — Immense Profit on Shipments to England

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—The banana business continues to stir briskly and somewhat unrestfully. Shortage in the supply from other fields in Central America and a good demand with very good prices in the British market, have given keenness to the efforts of the older fruit companies, the United Fruit Company, and the Atlantic Fruit Company, to get hold of fruit here where the crop is a remarkably good one. The lately established company, The Jamaican Shipping Company, which was the first to give the price paid locally for fruit a good lift, to the benefit of the planter, is also buying vigorously.

The three companies are now paying 8s. per bunch, but it is expected that the older companies will strive by raising this price to cut down the newcomer. The latter is being well supported.

The size of the banana shipments to Great Britain is illustrated by the fact that a recent shipment consisted of 100,000 bunches. The price in the English market mentioned as reasonable in a fruit company's advertisement, is 2s. 6d. (60 cents) for a dozen single bananas. A bunch of bananas can be taken to give 144 bananas, which would mean £1 10s. 9d. per bunch. The price paid in this island for the last six or eight months has not been higher than 2s. 6d. (except, of course, the present advance to 3s.). Trainage and handling in Jamaica are put at 1s. 6d. freight to England 8s., handling in England 1s. 6d., making a total of 10s. 6d. per bunch, and a profit secured for the shipper, wholesaler, and retailer of £1 3d. on every bunch. That is, the producer gets 2s. 6d. The consumer pays 30s. 9d. The profit on a single shipment has been estimated at £60,000.

WOMEN OF INDIA DEMAND FRANCHISE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—A public meeting of the women of Bombay was held under the presidency of Mrs. Jaiji B. Petit, to record their protest against the recommendations of the Southborough Franchise Committee and the Government of India disqualifying Indian women for the franchise under the reform scheme. There was a fairly large audience of ladies representing all classes of Bombay. Mrs. Petit said that, in her opinion, this disqualification was a great blow to the progress of Indian women. It would ill become a civilized and progressive country like England to do such an injustice and to insult Indian women.

Mrs. Higbati Tata moved a resolution protesting against the disqualification and drawing the attention of the government to the fact that the women of the Bombay Presidency and other parts were exercising the municipal franchise intelligently, and urging that it was not premature or unpractical for the qualified women to exercise the higher vote and that mere sex should not constitute a disqualification. The meeting considered the postponement of the question a distinct grievance and denial of the due rights of women and a likely deterrent to their progress. It earnestly urged the Government of India and the British Parliament to reconsider this question and remove the sex disqualification. In moving the resolution, Mrs. Tata said the sex barrier was out of date. The refusal of the enfranchisement of Indian women would ultimately affect the national welfare. Women of all communities supported the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

CONTINENTAL TRAIN FERRY SCHEMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Modern Transport states that the Socie'te Centrale Ferry Boats have acquired the rights previously held by the Inter-Continental Railway Company, Limited, for the establishment of a train ferry service between Newhaven and Dieppe, with the support of the International Sleeping Car Company and the sympathy of the French Government. A further object of the company is to inaugurate a similar service between Harwich and Ostend, supported, it is stated, by the Great Eastern Railway Company and the Belgian Minister of Marine. The journal says: "Tenders have already been invited from a selected list of British ship-builders on the Tyne, Clyde and Mersey, on a specification for 21-knot vessels accommodating 22 20-ton wagons, or 10 goods wagons and a train of eight passenger vehicles.

"A further scheme is that for a train ferry service between Gothenburg and a port on the Humber, either Hull or Immingham. The Swedish Railway Board is understood to have decided on a steam ferry in preference to a steamship service. The ferryboats are to be provided with four tracks capable of accommodating fifty cars, equivalent to an annual cargo of 126,000 tons."

MAXIMUM RANGES OF WIRELESS TELEPHONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Speaking at a Royal Air Force demonstration of wireless telephony at Westminster recently, General Seely, the Air Minister, said that in the summer of 1918 the aeroplanes in two Royal Air Force squadrons were fitted up with wireless telephony sets. The Germans

were thoroughly alarmed, and their aeroplanes studiously avoided the machines of those two squadrons. Wireless telephony had not been developed by the enemy. "In this," said the Minister, "we had got right ahead of our enemies." There was a great future in wireless telephony, he continued. So far the maximum ranges were 165 miles for an airship and 100 miles for an aeroplane, and these ranges could be increased without much difficulty.

The demonstration which took place in the committee room of the House of Lords was attended by members of both houses, and General Trenchard and Major-General Sykes were present. General Seely said: "Will you and your pilot dine with me tonight at the House of Commons?" He was speaking by means of wireless telephony to an observer in a Bristol fighter flying at the height of 8000 feet over Buckingham Palace. Back came the observer's reply, which was audible to every one in the room. "Thank you, General Seely, we shall be very pleased to." And they did.

Those present also had the unique experience of listening to gramophone records, poetry, and speech transmitted from the Royal Air Force telephone station at Aperfield Court about twelve miles from London. The members of both houses were much impressed by the demonstration.

PROPOSED GARDEN SUBURB FOR QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—An important memorandum has been addressed to the Mayor of the city of Quebec by a committee of citizens whose object is to endow Quebec with a model-garden suburb, by utilizing part of the loan of about \$7,000,000 made to the Province by the federal authorities for housing purposes. In accordance with the Housing Act the committee is willing to promote the immediate organization of a bona fide housing company to be incorporated with a limited annual dividend of 6 per cent interest.

"The aim of the future company," says the memorandum, "will be to develop in the city of Quebec a model-garden suburb for the purpose of supplying good housing for about 500 families, belonging to the middle and working classes, preference in each case to be given to large families.

From a civic and religious center called 'Canada,' 10 diagonal boulevards will lead to the periphery. These will be named after the provinces of confederation. The avenues will be elliptical and named after Canadian cities belonging to the provinces designated by the boulevards. The garden-suburb will be surrounded by four playgrounds and parks: Ungava, Kee-which the country is passing at the present time.

probable period of development will be five years, at the rate of about one hundred families being housed each year, so that the official opening might take place on the first of July, 1927, on the sixtieth anniversary of the Canadian Confederation.

"The total estimated cost will be approximately £1,500,000, or an average of \$3000 per family housed. Therefore the company shall have an authorized capital of \$225,000 (15 per cent of the estimated cost), if assurance is given by the city of Quebec that a loan will be granted equal to £127,500 (85 per cent of the estimated cost). Advances shall be made by the city of Quebec from time to time, on approved estimates, providing the paid-up capital of the future company is always equal to 15 per cent of the cost of the undertaking.

"The annual rent of the houses shall be fixed at 10 per cent of the total cost of each house and lot. According to the regulations, the houses shall be rented to families whose annual income does not exceed \$3000. However, in special cases, that is, in case of large families, etc., the Minister of Municipal Affairs has the power to grant an exception to the above regulations. Rents will vary from \$15 per month, or less if possible, to \$50 per month, or more in a few cases."

CANADIAN TRADE STATISTICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The trade of Canada for the five months of the fiscal year ending Aug. 31 shows a decline of \$14,155,153. A considerable decrease is shown in the imports and an increase in the value of domestic merchandise exported from Canada.

Imports from foreign countries to the value of \$366,254,498 came into the country during the period in question as against \$413,062,734 for the same period last year, showing a decrease of nearly \$47,000,000. The total domestic articles exported during the five months ending August was \$474,448,659 as against \$451,846,514 last year, or an increase of \$22,601,875. The grand total of trade during the five months of this year was \$861,023,435, while in 1918 it was \$875,178,588. The exports of foreign merchandise from Canada increased by about \$10,000,000 as compared with last year.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—It was unanimously decided at a meeting of the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec to carry out a propaganda campaign on a larger scale than ever before, to impress upon parents and others the needs of education in view of the period of reconstruction through which the country is passing at the present time.

LARGE SUM MADE IN GOLD TRANSFER

Argentina Paid for the German Steamer Bahia Blanca Out of Profits From Exchange

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires, Argentina—The question has often been asked in the Argentine Congress, whence came the funds with which the government purchased the German steamer Bahia Blanca, since Congress did not appropriate funds for that purpose, and since the purchase price has not appeared in any statement of expenditures. During an interpellation of the Minister of Finance on an entirely different question it has been stated on the floor of the House of Deputies that the Bahia Blanca was paid for out of profits made in exchange by transferring gold from the Argentine legation in London to Madrid.

Much debate has taken place in Congress over various phases of both the exchange transaction and the purchase of the Bahia Blanca, but the real interest of the whole affair lies in the remarkably daring financial operation whereby some \$30,000,000 in gold was employed as a backing for exchange transactions that must have been unusually lucrative to the private persons interested in the operations.

What it was that saw the opportunity one cannot say with certainty. The facts are embodied in the reply of the Minister of Finance to the queries of the Chamber of Deputies. The reply states that a contract was made with certain financiers for the transmission to Madrid of gold held in the Argentine legations in London and Paris, the business to be covered by contract in which the risk of the actual transport was fully guaranteed by the banking house in Paris which undertook the transaction, for a certain fixed commission payable to the Argentine Government on each operation.

The gold was gradually moved across the English Channel, stored as required in the vaults of the Societe

Generale in Paris, and thence sent by rail to Madrid. Operations began on Nov. 21, 1916, and were apparently carried on until the beginning of 1918, the Argentine Government admitting that a net profit of 9,856,602 pesos was paid to it.

What the bankers made out of the transaction has been variously estimated in Congress at from 4,000,000 to 15,000,000 pesos.

The steamer Bahia Blanca still lies idle at its docks because the Allies refused to recognize the sale from German owners to the Argentine Government.

PROPOSED UNION OF CANADIAN PROVINCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONCTON, New Brunswick

The respective governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island are being asked to call a convention, at an early date, to consider the feasibility of uniting the three provinces into one. The request comes from the Maritime Board of Trade which recently concluded its annual session here. The basic idea of maritime union has several times been endorsed by the board, but this is the first occasion on which a move toward definite action upon the question has been taken. Briefly, the reasons advanced in favor of union are that it would mean a large financial saving, inasmuch as three sets of governmental machinery would be replaced by one, that unnecessary duplication of activities would be ended and energy in public affairs would be concentrated, that there would be unity in support of common interests instead of the present division of effort, and that one unit would exert more influence in national affairs than can be exerted by three smaller units working separately.

Maritime union has had the support for a number of years of a group of prominent men in the provinces, among them the Hon. J. B. M. Baxter of St. John, recently attorney-general of New Brunswick; Mr. H. J. Logan, K.C., the new president of the Maritime Board of Trade; Mr. Fred Me-

ghee, a member of the New Brunswick Legislature; the Hon. C. W. Robinson, formerly Premier of New Brunswick and a member of the present New Brunswick Government, and several others who have been active in public life.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario—A good many places in this district, which have been using the daylight saving system, have reestablished standard time. Kingston is the latest place to decide to reestablish standard time before the railways adopt it, and will begin its clock back an hour on Oct. 5. The chief complaint comes from boards of education, which claim that there are enough dark mornings later on for the school children without adding a month of them before Oct. 27. Quite a number of Canadian cities and towns early in the summer revoked their decision to keep daylight saving in order to be in accord with the railways, which adopted it so as to have uniform time with the United States. After a season of dual time, it has been found that little inconvenience is caused; in communities where both daylight and standard time have been observed—the former in the towns and the latter in the rural communities.

Mayor Charles B. Clarke of Portland, named Henry F. Merrill of this city as the three-year appointee. The Governor's appointees will serve five, four, two, and one year, and assignment of his quartet of choices to their terms of service will be made in about a week.

A chairman is also to be named by the Governor at a salary of \$4000, the other four receiving \$500 apiece. No intimation has been given by the Governor as to whom he will name chairman. Offices of the commission will be in Portland.

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BEET SUGAR WILL BE PUT ON MARKET

Producers, Who Want to Retain Tariff Privileges, Expect to Force Prices of All Varieties to Their Own Figure, 10 Cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The 1919 beet sugar crop is expected to go on the market next week at a seaboard price of 10 cents a pound, declared Henry H. Rolapp, president of the Beet Sugar Manufacturers Association, in an interview here yesterday with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Rolapp is also chairman of the United States Sugar Distribution Committee in charge of distribution west of Pittsburgh, which will finish its work here this month. As for control of sugar distribution, its work is practically at an end now.

Statements that sugar will go to 25 or 30 cents a pound, Mr. Rolapp said, are extravagant. It may go higher, but such extravagant statements tend to increase the panicky condition in the sugar market. By putting beet sugar on the market at 10 cents the manufacturers hope to hold down the price of all sugar.

Large Supplies for Market

The beet-sugar men, he declared, are going to push all the sugar they can on the Chicago and western markets, and, before Christmas, will have 300,000,000 pounds on the market.

The action of the beet-sugar men in putting their product on the market at 10 cents, Mr. Rolapp declared, is not altogether unselfish. If prices went too high it might lead to removal of the sugar tariff. The beet-sugar industry, he said, needs the tariff in the future, and if advantage of the American public were taken at this time, it would be difficult to get the tariff it was needed. Without it, the beet-sugar industry in America could not compete with the oriental nations.

Only for domestic manufacture of sugar, he said, the price would have gone, through world competition, to 18 to 20 cents. At the opening of the war in 1914, beet sugar was put on the market at 7.25, forcing all others to meet the price. The price was 8.25 in October, 1917, and 9.00 on Oct. 1, 1918, when it forced all to come to that price. Now sugar is from 11.50 to 12.00, and if beet sugar is sold at 10.00 it may force all other sugars to that figure.

Shortage of Sugar Real

There is an actual shortage of sugar, however, declared Mr. Rolapp. In 1914, before the war, the world crop was approximately 19,000,000 tons; in 1919 it was slightly over 16,250,000, a difference of 2,750,000 tons, yet the increased consumption in the United States alone this year probably will be 1,000,000 tons.

The United States Sugar Equalization Board was requested by the beet sugar industry during the middle of July to purchase the entire crop of Cuban sugar at a reasonable figure, as it had done in the past two years, to insure an adequate supply for the American consumer at a reasonable price," said Mr. Rolapp.

"I am informed they accepted the advice, and some time in August requested permission of President Wilson to enter into this purchase, but so far no reply has been received. And I am inclined to believe it would be difficult to buy the Cuban sugar at all now—and certainly not at the same price that it could have been purchased a couple of months ago."

Higher Prices Forecast

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Failing of the President to authorize the purchase of the Cuban sugar crop for 1920, makes it practically certain that sugar prices will increase after Jan. 1, a Senate sub-committee was told yesterday by George A. Zabriskie, president of the Sugar Equalization Board, and by W. A. Glasgow, counsel for the Food Administration.

The President has been advised that the "situation is out of hand," they said, and dealers notified that control of the market probably will end after Dec. 31.

Legislation is planned by the committee to meet what Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, characterized as a "desperate situation." The committee apparently doubted, however, whether they could do more than advise Congress to continue the Sugar Equalization Board after Dec. 31. Mr. Zabriskie said he did not anticipate any increase in prices this year, and attributed the present apparent shortage to abnormal demand complicated by the recent marine strike.

View on Sugar Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The claim that *exportation* of sugar to Great Britain is the chief cause of a shortage of sugar reported in the United States is denied by John Pharr, president of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. He says plentiful money has resulted in a big increase in consumption, especially of luxuries containing sugar, and this is the cause of the present market condition. He believes continued government control of the sugar market is essential to keep down prices and to avoid a "wild" market.

CONFERENCE HELD ON ALLOCATED SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—After a conference yesterday between Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and John Barton Payne, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, it was stated that the question

COMMITTEE REPORT ON POLICE STRIKE

Board Appointed by Mayor of Boston Blames Mr. Curtis for Rejecting Compromise Plan—Walkout Was "Not Justified"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The report of the "committee of 34," appointed by Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, before the police went on strike, as a means of mediation between the policemen and the commissioner of police, was made public last evening by the Mayor. The report, which was adopted unanimously by 33 members of the committee who attended a meeting at the Exchange Club yesterday afternoon, criticizes the police for walking out, but also blames Edwin U. Curtis, the police commissioner, for his failure to approve the plan of compromise recommended by the committee. This compromise plan, the committee reports, was regarded by the representatives of the policemen as acceptable to the police organization.

The report also criticizes Herbert Parker, former attorney-general of Massachusetts and counsel for Mr. Curtis, for his refusal to deliver to Mr. Curtis a message from the committee. The committee, on the other

hand, commends the attitude of equanimity of the policemen.

Although the representatives of the police expressed the belief that the compromise plan would be acceptable, the committee points out that the only action taken by the police was a vote to strike. The compromise had as its main feature the abandonment by the police of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor in return for the privilege of collective bargaining through an organization in the police department.

Police Action "Not Justified"

A resolution in the letter to the Mayor which accompanies the report expresses the following view of the police strike:

"Resolved, That the police of Boston were not justified in leaving their posts; that it is essential for the preservation of law that the officers of the law should not be permitted, by organization or otherwise, to become affiliated with any outside body, the rules or interests of which might conflict with such duties, and that the committee fully supports the acts of the authorities in enforcing law and order and toward the defeat, finally and conclusively, of the effort to enforce by strike the right of the police to join the American Federation of Labor."

The report covers in all, with appendices, 66 typewritten pages, most of which are devoted to a summary of the negotiations with representatives of the men and to statements regarding the conditions under which the policemen worked. The committee, in connection with the delay in making its work public, states that

publication of the report was withheld as a result of conditions produced by the strike.

The policemen, through their counsel, have for some time conducted a campaign to have the report made public, and in accordance with a promise made by him a few days ago, Mayor Peters yesterday released it for publication promptly upon its transmission to him by the committee.

Proceedings in Governor's Council

The Governor's council yesterday approved a rule giving the Civil Service Commission of this State power to make certain changes, specifically requested by the police commissioners of Boston, in requirements of applicants for the Boston police force.

Lewis R. Sullivan, a member of the council, voted against the rule, and introduced a resolution, action on which was postponed until next week, asking about expenses for counsel incurred by the police commissioners, asking that the commissioners submit the complete story of the police situation to the Governor and Council, and requesting the Civil Service Commission and Attorney-General to confer in order that they might make known the actual conditions as to the authority of the commissioners to reinstate the striking police.

HONOLULU OBSERVES LABOR DAY

By The Christian Science Monitor special

Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—For the first time in years laborers of the city observed Labor Day with a parade and speeches in the capitol grounds.

COURT WILL DECIDE CHICAGO CAR FARES

ORDER RESTORED IN ARKANSAS RIOT ZONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Chicago surface lines were granted an injunction by the State Supreme Court by Judge E. S. Smith of the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, Illinois, from his decision declaring the increase of fare from five to seven cents illegal. The Illinois State Public Utilities Commission granted the increase two months ago, and the city brought suit to prevent the rate from going into effect.

The appeal to the Supreme Court leaves the question of a five-cent fare still unsettled. The company is now charging seven cents. The court held that the state commission acted in undue haste in refusing to permit the city to introduce evidence on the value of the surface-line holdings.

ITALY WARNS TOURISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An official dispatch from Rome directs attention of prospective American tourists to housing accommodations, railroad service, and the food supply in Italy. It is stated that a large number of hotels are still requisitioned by the government, and tourists are advised that they are likely to experience serious discomfort in Italy this winter, but that it is hoped conditions will be favorable for them in the spring.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, Rhode Island.—Housing conditions here are so inadequate that the Chamber of Commerce is endeavoring to start a building boom. Manufacturers are giving attention to the problem. The expansion of industries and lack of construction during the war are the main factors for the situation.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Remarkable Stability of the Securities Markets in Face of Industrial Unrest Is Significant
—Liberty Bond Buying Good

The stability of the securities markets in the face of industrial disturbances throughout the world is more than ordinarily significant. It is taken to mean that underlying the whole industrial and commercial structure is a foundation that is strong and permanent. The industrial unrest is temporary and probably will be of short duration.

The week's developments in the strike situation throughout the United States were not of great importance. The employers contended that they had every reason for encouragement. Steel securities in the New York Stock Market were remarkably strong at times. Crucible Steel was particularly strong, although this was mostly due to the influences pertaining to the Crucible company alone. There are no outward evidences that labor troubles are anywhere near settlement, but opinion is growing among workers as well as employers that more work and greater production is needed, rather than shorter hours and higher wages, to reduce the intolerably high cost of living. This is considered a very encouraging sign of the times.

Liberty Bond Buying

At last the investing public is beginning to realize the investment value of Liberty bonds. There has been quiet buying of these bonds for some time past, and prices have gradually advanced. Compared with a month ago, the market appreciation for these securities is considerable. The advance in Liberty bonds has had a stimulating effect upon corporation bonds, and these now are beginning to show slight improvement. Banking houses have been telling their customers for some time that corporation bonds are at the lowest level in their history and are selling at genuine bargains.

The announcement from Washington that more than \$700,000,000 of the various Liberty bond issues had been retired also had a stimulating influence over the Liberty bond market. Predictions are made that within a reasonable time practically all of the government issues will command a quotation above par.

More than passing comment was heard in financial circles over the announcement that foreign held American railroads and industrial bonds are now coming to the United States in exceptionally large volume, which has necessitated many of the large houses increasing their clerical forces to handle the heavy influx of securities. Some were inclined to the belief that a continuance of the movement of securities to this country and their liquidation in the American market would mean that the bond market as a whole could not possibly experience any improvement for the moment.

Rates of exchange are distinctly in favor of the foreigners desiring to sell American issues held by them, but there is a feeling that eventually the exchange situation will take a decided turn for the better, in which event the sale of bonds by foreigners should be somewhat retarded. There is no available means at the moment of ascertaining the exact amount of bonds that have been sold for foreign account thus far, although it is known to have been substantial.

Certificates of Indebtedness

The change in investment conditions, so remarkably exemplified by the recent advance in Liberty bond prices, is also finding expression in an increasing demand for United States certificates of indebtedness by corporations and individuals. This demand has been more insistent and widespread than at any time since they were first put out during the war. The recent premium bid for these certificates showed how much they are sought after.

Heretofore banking institutions were the principal takers. Now corporations and individual investors are anxious to get them, but appear to be meeting some difficulty, as banks seem to be anxious to hold on to them themselves.

A new regulation has been promulgated by the government relative to the valuation of imports where invoices are made out in terms of foreign currencies. Hereafter customs officials, in converting foreign values into dollars for the purpose of collecting duties, will use as a basis the rate of exchange current on the day the invoice was dated. The change will prove a boon to importers, who have been laboring under severe handicap as a result of the government's slowness to adjust valuation methods to the present abnormal state of the foreign exchanges.

Before this, customs officials effected all conversions of foreign currencies on the basis of par, as prior to the outbreak of the war, thus greatly overvaluing imports, which were given in terms of depreciated currencies, and collecting excessive amounts of duties. Importers were permitted, however, to file applications for rebates where depreciation was more than 10 per cent. Under the new system, imports will be appraised at market values on date of the invoice as measured by the appertaining rate of exchange current on date of invoice.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Yesterday's	Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Best Sugar	100	Open High Low Close	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Can	66	66	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Car & Fdg	133 1/2	134 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Am Int Corp	101	101 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Loco	112 1/2	116	110	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am Smelters	73 1/2	74 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am Sugar	140	141 1/2	139	139	139	139
Am T & T	99	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Women	121 1/2	122 1/2	117	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Anaconda	68	68	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Atchison	90	91 1/2	89	89	89	89
Bald Loco	128	140 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
B & O	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Beth Steel B	104 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
B R T	20 1/2	23 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Can Pac	151	151	151	151	151	151
Can Leather	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
C M & St P	43	43	43	43	43	43
China	43	43	43	43	43	43
Corn Prods	87 1/2	88	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Crucible Steel	226	230	221 1/2	224	224	224
Cuba Cane	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Cuba Can pfd	81 1/2	83	81 1/2	83	83	83
End-Jane	118	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Gen Electric	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Gen Motors	200 1/2	200 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2
Goodrich	64	64	62	62	62	62
Inspiration	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Kennecott	35	35	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Marine	58	58	57	57	57	57
Max Motor	118	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Mex Pet	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Midland	51 1/2	51 1/2	51	51	51	51
Pacific	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
N Y Central	127 1/2	132 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
N Y N H & H	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
*No Pacific	87 1/2	87 1/2	87	87	87	87
Pan-Am Pet	119 1/2	120 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Penn	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43	43	43
Pierce-Arrow	62 1/2	63 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Reading	82	82	80 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Rep & Steel	95 1/2	95 1/2	92	93	93	93
Stoy & Dunc	100 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
U S Rubber	102 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
U S Smetting	70 1/2	70 1/2	69	70	70	70
U S Steel	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Westinghouse	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54	54	54
Willys-Over	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Total sales, 1,241,800 shares.						

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	100.04	100.10	100.02	100.10
Lib 1st 4s	95.22	95.46	95.18	95.20
Lib 2d 4s	92.88	94.00	93.94	94.00
Lib 3d 4s	94.04	94.00	94.00	94.02
Lib 4d 4s	95.94	96.00	95.94	96.00
Victory 4 1/2s	94.10	94.20	94.10	94.20
Victory 4 1/2s	99.88	99.92	98.98	99.88
Victory 3 1/2s	99.92	99.92	99.92	99.92

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French	58	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Paris	92 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	132 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s	133 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	101 1/2	11
Amer Safety Razor	16 1/2	16 1/2
Boone	73 1/2	75 1/2
Brit Amer Chem	91 1/2	10
Colonial Tire	16	20
Commonwealth Pet	52 1/2	52 1/2
Coca Copper	6 1/2	6 1/2
Cosden & Co	11 1/2	11 1/2
Federal Oil	3 1/2	3 1/2
General Asphalt	127	128
Glenrock	4 1/2	4 1/2
Great Mining	5 1/2	5 1/2
Heyden Chem	8	8
Holloway	115	125
Hupp Motors	11 1/2	11 1/2
Ind Packing	24 1/2	25 1/2
Island Oil	7 1/2	7 1/2
Kerr Lake	3 1/2	4 1/2
Loft Inc	17 1/2	17 1/2
Merritt	23 1/2	23 1/2
Nat West Refining	170	173
Otis Steel	36 1/2	37 1/2
Overland Tire	27 1/2	

MUSIC

Philadelphia Notes
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The "drive was launched," as the set phrase goes, for the Philadelphia Orchestra's million-dollar appendix to the endowment fund, at a luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton. Edward Bok, chairman of the campaign committee, presided and sounded the keynote: "The Philadelphia Orchestra carries the name of Philadelphia into other cities, and in that way has become a valuable advertising asset to the city. . . . You hear business men saying that anything that cannot support itself is not worth supporting. If that is so you might as well close up all your universities and art galleries." Dr. Charles D. Hart, chairman of the committee of 50 subordinate campaign committees, called the committees the "infantry" of the campaign and told them to invade office buildings, clubs, and private residences in a determined onslaught upon all sources of subscriptions. He said that if the present effort succeeds the orchestra season might be lengthened and its music carried to many quarters where now it is not known. Alexander van Kensaerlaen, president of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association, delivered a brief exhortation, and David Bispham, after declaring that it would be a "dowright shame" if Philadelphia failed to assure the flourishing future of this "splendid organization" sang "Danny Deever" with the old-time fire. Dr. Herbert Tily, Samuel S. Fels, Mrs. Harold Yarnall and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt had places at the speakers' table. Mrs. Yarnall has energetically piled the laboring war for funds in time past, and the initial impetus for the organization of the orchestra was supplied when Mrs. Cassatt 19 years ago summoned a group of friends in council, organized an active and persistent offensive, and—it is not too much to say—gave Philadelphia a symphony orchestra. There are nine more of these campaign luncheons to be held during October.

Philadelphia music teachers (taking concerted action in the name of the Philadelphia Music Teachers Association) have passed a resolution to the effect that it is desirable to raise the price of music lessons. An effort was made to have it declared that fees should be increased 50 per cent. This effort was defeated, since it was felt that each case must be a law unto itself. The matter was one for mutual adjustment between teacher and pupil according to circumstances.

Boston Notes

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The first concert of the season was given in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 28, by Amelia Galli-Curci and the audience filled the hall just as her audiences have got in the habit of doing. The singer rewarded her hearers richly; she had a good program, with fewer operatic bits and show pieces and more songs, and her singing was vastly improved over the last time she appeared in Boston.

Rehearsals of the Boston Symphony Orchestra have begun under Pierre Monteux, the new conductor. The new players at first desks, Jean Bedetti, among the 'cellos, and Frederic Denayer leading the violas, are in their places. A promotion has been made in the advancement of Julius Theodorowicz to the position of second concert master made vacant when Sylvain Noack resigned to become concert master of the Philharmonic Orchestra in Los Angeles. The first program will be given Oct. 10-11 and includes the second Beethoven symphony, Franck's "Chasseur Maudit," Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun," and Albeniz's "Catalonia."

Classified Advertisements

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PATENT on new design of submerged irrigation tile. Can be used for irrigating, draining or fertilizing land.

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Will sell interest to person who will place on market this unique combination of robe and tent. Very convenient, promises to be popular. Correspondence invited. B. M. ERS, 2016 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, California.

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Puckett and Patterson's Exclusive Millinery Store
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Kedua Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

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\$4500—Terms. 6 room house, 2 sleeping porches enclosed; a corner lot; 60' front; 100' deep; 10' high; 10' wide. JOHN MCCROSSON CO., 1990 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, California.

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FOR LEASE—For six months, 7 furnished rooms in my beautiful home in Los Angeles. Location: Living room, dining room, kitchen, four bedrooms, all large, bright, airy, and comfortable. \$150 per month. MRS. SAUNDERS, 1107 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES WANTED

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

ENGLISH ORGANS AND BUILDERS

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 27, 1919.

The "Battle of the Organs" and Other Developments

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

In 1682 the two Honorable Societies of the Temple being determined to possess an organ worthy of their fine Church consulted Father Smith for that purpose. Renatus Harris (Father Smith's rival) who lived close by the Temple had several supporters among the Benchers and he at once urged his claims before the two Societies. Both builders were so excellent, and were supported by the recommendations of so many influential friends and celebrated organists that the two Societies were unable to decide which to employ. They therefore proposed that "if each of these excellent artists would set up an organ in one of the Halls belonging to either of the Societies they would have erected in their Church that which, in the greatest number of excellencies, deserved the preference."

A committee was appointed in 1683 to judge the contest, and in about a year both builders had an instrument ready and obtained leave to erect their organs in the Church instead of the Hall. Dr. Blow and Purcell were chosen by Father Smith to perform on his organ; Giovanni Draghi, organist to Queen Catherine, was employed by Harris.

A Difficult Decision

The two organs were of such excellence that the committee were at their wits' end to decide which deserved the preference. In consequence, a "battle of the organs" ensued, and was carried on for nearly a twelvemonth. Harris at length challenged Smith to make a Vox Humana, a Cremona and a double Courte (or double Bassoon). These stops had not previously been heard in England, and they were so pleasing to English ears that the contest became even more involved than before. In 1685 the Benchers of the Middle Temple, anxious to bring this disagreeable quarrel to a close, decided in favor of Father Smith's organ on account of its "sweetness and fulness of sound (besides ye extraordinary stops, quarter notes and other rarities therein)." However, the Inner Temple, annoyed that they had not been consulted by the Benchers of the Middle Temple, refused to concur in this decision and declared

"That it is high time and appears to be absolutely necessary that impartial judges (and such as are the best judges of Musick) be forthwith appointed by both Houses to determine the controversy between the two Organ-makers, and desire their Masterships of the Middle Temple to join with them therein in order to the speedy putting an end to so troublesome a difference." They thereupon selected a committee of five.

The Benchers of the Middle Temple, however, would not depart from their former decision. The two Societies, each determined in their conclusions, were thus at constant loggerheads with each other.

"At length," says Burney, "the decision was left to Lord Justice Jeffries (of the Inner Temple) and he terminated the controversy in favour of Father Smith so that Harris' organ was taken away without loss of reputation, having so long pleased and puzzled better judges than Jeffries."

Harris' organ was divided between Christ Church, Dublin, and St. Andrew's, Holborn. It is difficult to realize today the severity of the "battle" and the jealousy and acrimony shown by the friends of the candidates. According to Burney, "the partisans of each candidate in the fury of their zeal, proceeded to the most mischievous and unwarrantable acts of hostility, and that in the night preceding the last trial of the reed stops the friends of Harris cut the bellows of Smith's organ in such a manner that when the time came for playing upon it, no wind could be conveyed to the wind-chest."

The specification of Smith's organ may be of interest:

Great Organ	
1. Presto	6. Cornet
2. Hoofute	7. Sesquialtera
3. Principale	8. Gedact
4. Quinta	9. Mixtura
5. Super-octave	10. Trumpet
Choir Organ	
11. Gedact	15. "Avioli and
12. Hoofute	16. "Violin"
13. "A Sadt"	17. "Voice Humane"
14. Spitz Flut	Echoes
15. Gedact	20. Flute
16. Super-octave	21. Cornet
17. Gedact	22. Sesquialtera
23. Trumpet	

Among the "rarities" introduced into this organ were the "quarter notes." The modern scale possesses 12 notes; but Smith introduced an A flat and D sharp which were quite distinct from G sharp and E flat. The keys of G sharp and E flat divided, crosswise, the back portion of which was raised above the front portion.

Father Smith's success at the Temple doubtlessly led to his being invited to build an organ for St. Paul's Cathedral. This was completed in 1695, with the following stops:

Great Organ	
1. Open Diapason	7. Fifteenth
2. Do	8. Small Twelfth
3. Stop Diapason	9. Sesquialtera
4. Principal	10. Mixtura
5. Hoofute	11. Cornet
6. Great Twelfth	12. Trumpet
Choir Organ	
13. Stop Diapason	17. Great Twelfth
14. Quinta	18. Fifteenth
15. Principal	19. Symbols
16. Hoofute	20. Voice Humane
17. Crumhorns	Echo Organ
18. Diapason	22. Fifteenth
19. Principal	23. Cornet
20. Nason	27. Trumpet

Smith gave Sir Christopher Wren

the measurements of the case he would require for his organ. Later he wished them increased; but this Wren refused, saying that the building was already spoiled by the "confounded box of whistles." Smith had his revenge by making the diapason pipes project nearly a foot beyond the top of the case, and this compelled Wren to add ornaments to hide the disfigurement.

The organ at St. Magnus the Martyr, London Bridge, deserves special notice for it was the first organ in England to contain a swell. The organ was built by the inventor, Abraham Jordan, in 1712 and consisted of four rows of keys "one of which was adapted to the art of emitting sounds by swelling the notes, which never was in any organ before." The idea was carried still further by Green in the organ which he built for Windsor Castle in 1790. He inclosed the whole of the great organ in a large general swell which inclosed the swell organ as well as the great organ.

Introduction of Pedals

The year 1790 was important, for it was then that pedals were just introduced into England, thus bringing those organs into line with those of other countries. It seems curious that we should have had to wait four centuries before possessing what seems nowadays an essential feature of an organ. Several churches claim priority of possession, but it is nearly, if not quite, certain that the first organ to have them was that built by A. P. England for St. James', Clerkenwell. These pedals "to play with the feet" were only an octave in compass (GG to G) and had no stops of their own but merely pulled down the manual keys. Three years later Avery attached pedals to the organ at Westminster Abbey, and added an octave of Unison Pedal pipes so that the Pedal organ might be played independently of the other organs. Later G. P. England followed Avery's example and added an octave and a half of Pedal pipes and two couplers (Great and Choir) to his organ at Lancaster. After a time pipes of double size were made as by Elliott and Hill at Westminster Abbey. The most complete Pedal organ up to this time was that built at St. James', Bermondsey, in 1829, by J. C. Bishop. It possessed three stops, a Double, Unison, and Trombone, and each had a range of two octaves. A keyboard was fixed on the lefthand side of the manual which acted on the Pedal organ, and Dr. Hopkins of the Temple Church, remembered seeing a copy of Handel's chorus, "But the waters overwhelmed their enemies" arranged for three performers—a duet for the manuals with the rolling bass part for the third player at the side keyboard "prepared expressly for and played at the opening of the organ."

The Pedal Range

Some years elapsed before the Pedal organ possessed a full compass of two octaves. Usually it consisted of only one octave, which was then repeated in the upper part of the Pedal board. It was thus impossible to play any of Bach's fugues until this defect had been removed.

When organs became larger and possessed stops on a heavy pressure of wind, the touch necessary became so heavy that it was impossible to play for any length of time without experiencing great exhaustion.

We read that the organist at Haarlem "stripped like a blacksmith" preparatory to giving his usual hour's performance and at the end of it retired covered with perspiration!" Dr. Camidge, organist of York Minster, admitted that the touch of his instrument was "sufficient to paralyze the efforts of most men." It was in 1832 that Barker invented an ingenious means of overcoming this resistance by placing a small bellows under each key. Barker offered to try his experiment on the York Minster organ, but unfortunately financial difficulties stood in the way. In 1837 he went to France and offered his services to the famous builder, Cavaille-Coll, and worked in conjunction with him on the organ then being built at the Church of St. Denis, near Paris.

OPERA IN GLASGOW BY TWO COMPANIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Opera is on the top of the wave just now for popularity and enthusiastic patrons are readily found for every seat in the auditorium from the circle to the gallery. Two companies are promised for Glasgow in the near future—Sir Thomas Beecham opens his season of four weeks at the Theater Royal on Sept. 22, and later on the Carl Rosa is to visit the King's.

The arrangements for the forthcoming Beecham season as known at present, however, make it clear that no new works will be presented. Music-lovers who had hoped to hear Massenet's "Iris," Mr. de Laro's "Nall," Massenet's "Thérèse," or the charming "Nuit de Mai" of Rimsky-Korsakov are doomed to disappointment. The only novelty which Sir Thomas promises this season is Puccini's "Manon Lescaut," which was first produced in England at the Shaftesbury Theater in February, 1916.

When Sir Thomas last visited Glasgow his company enjoyed a highly successful season. Night after night money was turned away and even at matinée audiences overflowed. From this he probably argues that the better-known popular works will do on this occasion also, and considering the sumptuous staging and the difficulties still prevailing in traveling, his is perhaps the wiser course. The operas that will be heard include "Othello," "Madam Butterfly," "Mazeppa," "Tosca," "Tristan and Isolde," "Falstaff," "Faust," "Aida," "Samson and Delilah," "Coc d'Or," "La Bohème," "Louise," "Boris Godounov," "Tannhäuser," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," and "Romeo and Juliet."

Smith gave Sir Christopher Wren

PATTI, A FLAWLESS SINGER

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

Think of the names which have meant most of all in opera—think of Mario, Grisi, Malibran, Brignoli and "Jean." Remember Campanini (Italy), Cleofonte, Lilli Lehmann, Caruso, Gerster, Fremstad, Nilsson, Maurel and Faure. And when you have set them down, ask anyone who outshone them all. The answer you will get in every instance will be Patti, Patti. There have been singers of more

proudly (and illegally) from a tower commanding miles of lofty hills. The castle, an absurd affair of the most modern kind, reminded one of the buildings which in other days were shown on Swiss chromolithographs. No other woman with a genuine feeling for art could have endured the place. But Patti had spent a fortune on her mansion. All that money and an utter want of taste could do to destroy the original charm of the environment had been done thoroughly. Conservatories worthy of Parisian bourgeoisie had been added to original structures. Stiff fishponds had been sunk in the once wild and natural

A CHAMBER MUSIC FESTIVAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music, Second Season—Five concerts given in the Music Temple, South Mountain, Pittsfield, Massachusetts; afternoon of Sept. 26, and mornings and afternoons of Sept. 27 and 28, 1919.

First program: Beethoven, quartet in A minor, op. 132 (Berkshire String Quartet); Messiaen, "Rebecca Clarke, sonata for viola and piano, "La Nuit de Mai" (Mr. Baily and Mr. Bauer); Elgar, quartet in E minor, op. 32 (Berkshire String Quartet).

Second program: D. G. Mason, pastoral in D major, op. 8, for clarinet, violin, and piano (Mr. Langenus, Mr. Kortschak, Mr. Baily, and Mr. Bauer); Brahms, trio in E major for violin, French horn, and piano (Mr. Gordon, Mr. de Maré, and Mr. Bauer).

Third program: Mozart, quartet in B flat major, K. No. 458; Beethoven quartet in F major, op. 135; Dvorák, quartet in E flat major, op. 51 (The Flonzaley Quartet, Messrs. Betti, Pochon, Ara, and d'Archambeau).

Fourth program: Purcell, aria for harpsichord, two violins and piano; Pergolesi, "Salve Regina," for contralto, string quartet, and piano; Vaughan Williams, "On Wenlock Edge," cycle of songs for tenor, piano, and string quartet; Ravel, three poems of Mallarmé for mezzo-soprano, two flutes, two clarinets, string quartet, and piano; Brahms, "Sonata of Love" waltzes for piano quartet and piano four hands. The artists taking part in this program comprised Mme. Hinkle, soprano; Mme. Gauthier, mezzo-soprano; Mme. Alcock, contralto; Mr. Murphy, tenor; Mr. Werrenrath, baritone; Messrs. Oberndorff and Balaban, pianists; Messrs. Maquarrie and Kouloukis, flutes; Messrs. Langenus and Kortschak, clarinets; and the Berkshire String Quartet.

Fifth program: Saint-Saëns, quartet in G major, op. 153 (Berkshire String Quartet); Ernest Bloch, suite for viola and piano (Mr. Baily and Mr. Bauer); Beethoven, septet in E flat major, op. 20 (Messrs. Kortschak, Bloch, Stoerbe, de Maré, and Langenus, and Mr. Savolini, bassoon, and Mr. Manoly, double-bass).

PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts—At

occasional intervals in his experience, a musician comes upon something which he recognizes as a product of genius. It may be a composition, or it may be the interpretation of one; but whichever it is, he does not have to reason with himself concerning its value. He knows immediately that he is in contact with a great talent." In such terms as these did Harold Bauer, the pianist, talk to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the chamber music festival here, by way of expressing his opinion of the sonata for viola and piano by Ernest Bloch, which won the \$1000 prize offered by Mrs. Frederic S. Coolidge, the supporter of the festival. Mr. Bauer himself played the piano part of the sonata at the closing concert, and he declared that he had assisted in few performances in his whole career that meant so much to him. "We have to count Debussy in, whenever we speak of modern music, do we not?" said Mr. Bauer. "Well, in the same way we have got to count Bloch in. I will risk my reputation for artistic discernment upon what I think of his sonata; and I will declare for everybody to hear who wants to, that I place the writer of this piece amongst the foremost composers of our time."

The Prize Sonata

The prize sonata is described as representing the composer's impressions of the tropics, the particular locality studied, being Java; and as indicating what geographical, ethnographical and other kinds of investigators have written about the island, rather than what he himself has seen. Whereas certain of his earlier works, like his string quartet and his orchestral pieces, take their inspiration from the ancient history of the Jewish people, the sonata is understood to go back, in a measure at least, to a prehistoric past. The search for the elemental, or rather the search for a way to keep the elemental, has always been an enthusiasm with Mr. Bloch, as he made known to friendly inquirers when he first arrived in America from Switzerland a few years ago.

Few persons, probably, would challenge

*My dear Sir,
I have been away from home for
the last three weeks,
and am glad to say
I intend going to Paris
where I shall soon join him
towards the end of
December. The beautiful
place is looking its
loveliest this year,
with all the autumn
tints, and the weather
is very pleasant and
bright sunshine almost
every day.
With kindest regards.*

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Page from a letter by Adelina Patti

intelligence and art than Patti; women more gifted temperamentally than of the high priestess of "grand" opera, you think of Patti. And you forget that there have been at least three Patti's with amazing voices—Amalia, the contralto; Carlotta, the coloratura queen; and that Adelina was the commonplace.

Before all else Patti was a flawless singer. As an actress she made little or no effort as a rule to create illusions. As Rosina, to be sure, her grace and piquancy at times suggested that heroine. In other roles, no matter what they were, she was only Patti. But it was Patti the crowds hungered for, not Juliet, Violetta or Semiramide. When they had listened to her trills and marvelous tones they were content. Well might they be. Her tones were golden in their warmth and brilliancy. They had the softness and charm of velvet. Her trills and her roulades no birds excelled. And her chief grace was her wonderful spontaneity.

NATIONAL AID TO MUSIC IN BRITAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—There is a widely spread idea at present that the State should intervene to assist the cause of music, both directly, as by the formation of a national opera house, and indirectly through grants in aid of local authorities which should themselves undertake the education of the people in music. Not all musical experts, however, are of this opinion. Sir Thomas Beecham, for example, is in favor of private enterprise and declares that there are other and better ways of going to work than by appeals to the State. He says that a hundred rich men could do more for the cause of music than could the national exchequer.

Commenting on this statement, Musical Opinion observes that it has not the slightest doubt he is right. Why should not some millionaire build an opera house in London? What has been done for pictorial art could be done by some one else for music. The management of such an establishment would be far freer from official influence of the wrong sort than would any opera house run by the State or a municipality, and the standard of performance would in consequence be much higher. The paper in question points to the munificent bequest of Augustus Juilliard of New York for the purpose of founding a corporation to be known as the Juilliard Musical Foundation. The sum placed at the disposal of the institution appears to be equivalent to £1,000,000. Such objects as subsidizing concerts and recitals for the general public, providing funds in aid of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and educating students of music at home and abroad, are objects that, mutatis mutandis, might well be aimed at in the British Isles. But the first thing is to find two or three British benefactors (let alone a hundred) of the stamp of Sir Thomas Beecham himself, otherwise the path of national assistance to music may have to be taken after all.

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The Spectator

"On Thursday, March 1st, 1711, an event took place which was destined to make an abiding impression on the history of English literature. This event was the first appearance of *The Spectator*, a periodical which made as distinct an impression on English journalism of that time as was produced, although in a very different way, by the publication of *Punch* during the early part of Queen Victoria's reign. *The Spectator* was not by any means the first of the journals composed altogether of bright literary essays, humorous and satirical for the most part, on living men and manners, nor was *Punch* by any means the first of English comic newspapers. But *The Spectator* and *Punch* alike made a distinct fame, and each is always regarded as the highest illustration of that order of literature which it professed to illustrate," writes Justin McCarthy.

"*The Spectator* started on a distinct and original plan of its own which had not been foreshadowed by any previous project of newspaper essay writing. There is much difference of opinion as to the original author of the plan. There are contemporary chroniclers who distinctly maintain that the original idea came up in the mind of Addison, and that he communicated and explained it to Steele, who was taken with it instantly, and was delighted to render it all the service in his power. On the other hand, there are writers of the same time who insist with emphasis, and with assurance of precise information, that Steele first conceived the idea, and that Addison cordially adopted it and lent it all his help. It does not much matter. Addison and Steele worked together in the closest literary companionship, and with perfect harmony for the daily production of their unique *Spectator*. The essay which one had written was commonly touched and retouched by the other, and it is not always easy to be quite sure whether any was the exclusive work of either of the gifted writers."

"Many men of literary mark, whose names are still remembered by the reading public, were frequent contributors to *The Spectator*. One man who ranks among the immortals of the reign, Alexander Pope, was actually a contributor; but he cannot be reckoned amongst those who frequently illuminated its pages by frequent flashes of light."

"Besides all these writers who may be regarded as professional literary men, the outer public itself furnished many contributors to the columns of *The Spectator*. The conductor of the paper freely invited and cordially encouraged such contributions. The object was to obtain expressions of opinion from all classes and orders on any subject of interest which was then engaging attention. Every letter sent



The high level bridge, Cleveland, Ohio

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

in was carefully read, and if it was found to have in it anything worth printing it was published at the earliest possible moment. All such contributions were gone over either by Addison or Steele—more often by Steele—and any letter that appeared deserving of a place in the paper was touched up and put into better shape if it were found to require such remodeling. In rare cases the letters were given to the public exactly as the writer had penned them, nor was this always penitute to the excellence of their literary style. It happened now and then that some contributor, sadly wanting in literary education, put forth ideas of sound common sense with an emphasis and a bluntness which became all the more telling from the homely phraseology in which they were clothed; and sometimes too they were so exquisitely absurd that to publish them exactly as they were written was the most effective way of showing up the absurdity which they strove to defend. Steele took special delight in going over these contributions from the outer world, and it was said of him by one of his colleagues that he had often by a few happy touches converted a commonplace little epistolary homily into an essay sparkling with humorous illustration."

Sir Richard Burton
Enters Harar

I then wrote an English letter from the political agent at Aden to the Amir of Harar, proposing to deliver it in person and throw off my disguise. Two reasons influenced me in adopting this "neck or nothing" plan. All the races amongst whom my travels had held him niddering who hides his origin in places of danger; and secondly, my white face had converted me into a Turk, a Nation more hated and suspected than any Europeans, without our prestige. Before leaving Sagharrah . . . our baggage was again decimated: the greater part was left with Adan, and an ass carried only what was absolutely necessary. . . . My Girhi escort consisted of Sherwa, the Bedouin Abidion and Mad Said mounted on the End of Time's mule.

At 7 a. m. on the third of January, we heard that the treacherous Habr Awal had driven away their cows shortly after midnight. Seeing their hostile intentions I left my journal, sketches, and other books in charge of an old Midjan, with directions that they should be forwarded to the Gerad Adan, and determined to carry nothing but our arms and a few presents for the Amir. We saddled our mules, mounted and rode hurriedly along the edge of a picturesque chasm of tender pink granite, here and there obscured by luxuriant vegetation. In the center fringed with bright banks a shallow rill, called Doghlah, now brawls in tiny cascades, then whirls through huge boulders toward the Erar River. Presently descending by a ladder of rock scarcely safe even for mules, we followed the course of the burn, and emerging into the valley beneath we pricked forward rapidly, for day was wearing on' and we did not wish the Habr Awal to precede us.

As we commenced another ascent appeared a Harar Grande mounted upon a handsomely caparisoned mule and attended by seven servants who carried gourds and skins of grain. He was a pale faced senior with a white beard, dressed in a fine Tobe and a snowy turban with scarlet edges: he carried no shield but an Abyssinian broadsword was slung over his left shoulder. We exchanged courteous salutations, and as I was thirsty he ordered a footman to fill a cup of water. . . . At 2 p. m. we fell into a narrow fenced lane and halted for a few minutes near a spreading tree, under which sat women selling ghee and unspun cotton. About two miles distant on the crest of a hill, stood the city—the end of my present travel—a long somber line strikingly contrasting with the whitewashed towns of the East. The spectacle, materially speaking, was a disappointment: nothing conspicuous appeared but two great minarets of rude shape; many would have grudged exposing three lives to win so paltry a prize. But of all that have attempted, none ever succeeded in entering that pile of stones: the thoroughbred traveler, dear L. . . . will understand my exultation, although

Bearded with moss, and in garments green"—
the ground was clothed with dahn grass, and around the trunks grew thistles, daisies, and blue flowers which at a distance might well pass for violets.

Presently we were summarily stopped by half a dozen Gallans attending upon one Rabah, the chief who owns the pass. This is the African style of toll-taking: the "pike" appears in the form of a plump of spear-men, and the gate is a pair of lances thrown across the road. Not without trouble, for they feared to depart from the mow majorum, we persuaded them that the ass carried no merchandise. Then rounding Kondura's northern flank, we entered the Amir's territory: about thirty miles distant and separated by a series of blue valleys, lay

a dark speck upon a tawny sheet of stubble—Harar.

Having paused for a moment to savor success, we began the descent. The ground was a slippery black soil—mist ever settles upon Kondura—and frequent springs oozing from the rock formed beds of black mire. A few huge Biriba trees, the remnant of a forest still thick around the mountain's neck, marked out the road; they were branch from stem to stern, and many had a girth of from twenty to twenty-five feet.

After an hour's ride amongst this, whose flowers of a bright red like worsted were not less than a child's head, we watered our mules at a rill below the slope. Then mounting, we urged over hill and dale, where Galla peasants were threshing and storing their grain with loud songs of joy; they were easily distinguished by their African features, mere caricatures of the Somal, whose type had been Arabized by repeated immigrations from Yemen and Hadramaut. Late in the afternoon, having gained ten miles in a straight direction, we passed through a hedge of plantains, defending the windward side of Gafra, a village of Midjans who collect the Gerad Adan's grain. They shouted delight on recognizing their old friend Mad Said, led us to an empty Gambia, swept and cleaned it, lighted a fire, turned our mules into a field to graze, and went forth to seek food. Their hospitable thoughts, however, were marred by the two citizens of Harar, who privately threatened them with the Amir's wrath, if they dared to meet that Turk.

As evening drew on came a message from our enemies, the Habr Awal, who offered if we would wait till sunrise, to enter the city in our train. The Gerad Adan had counseled me not to provoke these men; so, contrary to the advice of my two companions, I returned a polite answer purporting that we would expect them till 8 o'clock the next morning.

At 7 a. m. on the second of January, all the villagers assembled and recited the Fatihah. . . . By the worst of footpaths we ascended the rough and strong hill behind Sagharrah, through bush and burn and over rivers of rock. At the summit was a village where Sherwa halted, declaring that he dared not advance; a swordsmen, however, was sent on to guard us through the Galla Pass. After an hour's ride we reached the foot of a tall table-mountain called Kondura, where our road, a goat path rough with rocks or fallen trees, and here and there arched over with giant creepers, was reduced to a narrow ledge with a forest above and a forest below. I could not but admire the beauty of this Vallombrosa, which reminded me of scenes whom I enjoyed in fair Touraine. High up on our left rose the perpendicular walls of the misty hill, fringed with tufted pine, and on the right the shrub-clad folds fell into a deep valley. The cool wind whistled, and sunbeams like golden shafts darted through tall shade trees—

"Bearded with moss, and in garments green"—
the ground was clothed with dahn grass, and around the trunks grew thistles, daisies, and blue flowers which at a distance might well pass for violets.

Presently we were summarily stopped by half a dozen Gallans attending upon one Rabah, the chief who owns the pass. This is the African style of toll-taking: the "pike" appears in the form of a plump of spear-men, and the gate is a pair of lances thrown across the road. Not without trouble, for they feared to depart from the mow majorum, we persuaded them that the ass carried no merchandise. Then rounding Kondura's northern flank, we entered the Amir's territory: about thirty miles distant and separated by a series of blue valleys, lay

The Christ

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Christ is the truth about everything; and, as a consequence, the more a man demonstrates his knowledge of the Christ, Truth, the more nearly he walks in the footsteps of Jesus the Christ: "There was, is, and never can be". Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 74 and 75 of "Pulpit and Press," "but one God, one Christ, one Jesus of Nazareth. Whoever in any age expresses most of the spirit of Truth and Love, the Principle of God's idea, has most of the spirit of Christ, of that Mind which was in Christ Jesus." The spirit of Christ, then, is obedience to Truth, the effort, in other words, to put off the carnal mind, "the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts," and to put on the Mind which was in Christ Jesus, "the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness."

This Christ-man was of necessity only visible to spiritual perception; and so the disciples themselves were only capable of discerning it when man was held in control by Spirit. Gradually, as the Jesus gave place more entirely to the Christ these moments must have become rarer, until at that meeting in the mountain in Galilee, the Jesus vanished altogether leaving only the Christ, Truth, to be discerned and demonstrated by those claiming for themselves their true selfhood or the Christ: "And lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

The Character of an Honest Man

There is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists, in the economy and course of nature, an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity.

The consideration that human happiness and moral duty are inseparably connected will always continue to prompt me to promote the progress of the former by inculcating the practice of the latter.

Without virtue and without integrity, the finest talents and the most brilliant accomplishments can never gain the respect, and conciliate the esteem, of the truly valuable part of mankind.

I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain what I consider the most enviable of all titles, the character of an honest man.

The private virtues of economy, prudence, and industry are not less amiable, in civil life, than the more splendid qualities of valor, perseverance, and enterprise in public life.—Washington.

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Child Wish

Teach me flowers: and in the dell,
When I know them really well,
I shall think that every bell
Nods to me.

Teach me birds: and when I go
Where their singing arbors grow
I shall hear a voice I know
Sing to me.

Teach me stars: and from the sky,
Dark and lonely when I lie,
I shall feel a friendly eye
Watching me.

How I wish that things so sweet
Could, like children when we meet
With our nurses down the street,
Speak to me!

—From "Poems," by Walter Wingate.

Strolling

The meridian sun
Most sweetly smiling with attenuated beams,

Sheds gently down a mild and grateful warmth.

Beneath its yellow luster, groves and woods,

Checked by one night's frost with various hues,

While yet no wind has swept a leaf away,

Shine doubly rich. It were a calm delight

Down the smooth stream to glide, and see it tinged

Upon each brink with all those gorgeous hues,

That, singly, or in tufts, or forests thick,

Adorn the shores; to see, perhaps, the side

Of some high mount reflected far below

In its bright colors, intermixed with spots

Of darker green; . . .

To wander in the open fields, and hear,

Even at this hour, the noonday hardly past,

The lulling insects of the summer's night;

To hear, where lately buzzing swarms were heard,

A lonely bee long roving here and there

To find a single flower, but all in vain;

Then, rising quick, and with a louder hum,

In widening circles round and round his head,

Straight by the listener flying clear away,

As if to bid the fields a last adieu;

To hear, within the woodland's sunny side,

Large full of music, nothing, save, perhaps,

The sound of nutshells by a squirrel dropped

From some tall beech, fast falling through the leaves.

—Carlos Wilcox.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1919

EDITORIALS

Strikes and Revolutions

THE real difficulty in attempting to arrive at the merits of the ordinary strike is the impossibility which the ordinary man finds in obtaining the true facts of the situation. There is no doubt that the public is generally upon the side of justice, when the public has the opportunity of deciding whose quarrel is just. The trouble is that there are occasions when this seems to be about the last thing possible, and the present railway strike in England, complicated as it is by various charges of revolutionary Socialism, on one side, and of an attempt to represent an economic struggle as a political one, upon the other, is a peculiarly effective object lesson in the pitfalls of appreciation.

As the days go by both sides claim the advantage. The government insists that it is holding its own, which in itself would be tantamount to victory, whilst the railway men declare that the ground is slipping from under it, a declaration scarcely in harmony with the increasing threats of a sympathetic strike by transport workers, electricians, and other trades. The question at issue is, when it is cleared of the claims and asseverations of either side, one of vital importance to the country. What it really amounts to is this. Are the railway workers being paid the highest wages to which they are justly entitled on a basis of security to the Nation? It is quite certain that in a country like the United Kingdom, in which the power of the proletariat is so strong, any effort to dispossess Labor of its just rewards is bound to result in trouble, if not in something worse. At the same time, the granting of the demands of Labor, no matter how intrinsically just they may be, would be fatal to Labor itself, if it in any way destroyed or even seriously handicapped the trade of the country.

It is a trite statement to make, and yet it is a necessary statement, that the war has destroyed so much that it has left the peoples of Europe in a position in which only an increased output can pay the debts accumulated in the great struggle. Consequently it is perfectly possible to have the greatest sympathy with the demands of Labor, and yet to know that the granting of those demands might be fatal to Labor itself. Something of this was realized by the colliers themselves, when, some months ago, they withdrew the full volume of their demands, and were satisfied with something less than they declared was their due. The colliers had realized that if the price of coal became prohibitive, there would be no market for that coal, and that consequently not only would they destroy the goose which laid their own golden egg, but they would simultaneously destroy the goose laying the golden eggs of those great industries to which coal is an absolute necessity. It is precisely the same with the railway workers today. If their demands are such that the railways of the country will, in order to pay them, have to levy prohibitive rates, then their victory would be fatal, not only to themselves, but to the colliers and to the operatives of the Lancashire cotton mills, and so ad infinitum. It is precisely here that the responsibility of the union lies, and also the responsibility of the government. Whichever of them is making a mistake may cause a temporary crisis in the affairs of the country, the consequences of which it is almost impossible to foresee. If, in this hour of reconstruction, trade is ruthlessly crippled and manufacture seriously impeded, national bankruptcy will unquestionably be the price of the struggle. What, therefore, is absolutely essential at the present time is not that any aggregate of people shall play for their own ends, but that the actual facts of the case shall be considered and acted upon before it is too late.

Now bankruptcy of any one country, if the hypothesis may be admitted for the sake of the argument, would mean the tumbling down of the whole financial structure of the world. No great nation could default today without the reverberations of its loss of credit being felt completely round the globe. In a small way something of this was realized some decades ago, when a group of London banks intervened to save the great house of Baring from collapse. It was felt by the boards of these banks that however reckless the financing of Barings might or might not have been, and however just or unjust might be the demand upon them for assistance, it was a case of virtue perforce, or saving their own credit by saving the credit of a rival. What happened, on that occasion, was a proof of how much more valuable cooperation is than competition. Barings was saved, and a greater prosperity, not only for Barings but of the banks which had come to its aid, was assured. The conditions today represent a situation of which the threatened Baring collapse is the merest microcosm. A struggle between the government and Labor on the railway question, if pressed too far, might easily lead out of the realm of economics into the realm of politics, to the extent of attempted revolution. The whole temper of the world today is revolutionary, and murderously revolutionary at that. Therefore any organization, be it a trade union or be it a government, which is responsible for hardening its heart, and refusing by reason of the stiffness of its neck from reaching a reasonable accommodation, is practically playing the part of a criminal.

There is, of course, no question at all that there is a revolutionary element attempting to bait its own hook with the grievances of the railway men, and the knowledge of the existence of this element is, in a way, a considerable danger to the government, as it is apt to cause the Cabinet to take a more or less distorted view of the situation. This is exactly what the revolutionaries are aiming at. As revolutionaries they realize they have no chance at all, but if in a great economic crisis they can inflame the passions of both sides, on the one hand by waving the red flag, on the other by accentuating the capitalistic tendencies of the bourgeoisie, they believe they can accomplish their ends. These aims are to pre-

vent an accommodation and to bring about a resort to force, out of which may be launched an attempted revolution, which is bound to be disastrous in its consequences to all concerned. For all of which reasons it is desirable that the cooler heads on either side should realize what is being aimed at; and should not merely compose their differences, but unite their forces to bring about that change in the economic system which is absolutely inevitable, peaceably instead of through revolution.

The Preferment of Admiral Coontz

IF THE war may be said to have exposed any weaknesses in the navy of the United States, assuredly it stimulated an official purpose to correct them, and as an earnest of this purpose, although this country is now a strong second in the list of the world's naval powers, the United States has embarked upon a course of new construction relatively greater than that of any other country. Possibly this promise of an improved naval position tends to stimulate interest in the qualifications of the men who are to direct this great arm of the national defense. Certain it is that the appointment recently made by the Secretary of the Navy, whereby Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz is named to be Chief of Naval Operations, has aroused a considerable amount of criticism, much of it indicating surprise at the preferment of this particular officer, and a feeling in navy circles that the Secretary of the Navy has not been altogether happy in his choice.

That there should be keen interest in this appointment is only natural and right. The Chief of Naval Operations is the most important officer in the service. He handles the navy under the general direction of the Secretary of the Navy. As, by custom, the secretary himself is always a civilian, it is generally conceded that his principal adviser should be an officer of the very highest professional qualifications. Such an officer must know the navy, theoretically and practically. His special endowment must be not only intellectual and physical but moral, for his ability and knowledge of naval activities must range from those of seaman, gunnery officer, navigator, engineer, and electrician, to those of international lawyer, diplomatist, tactician, and strategist. Furthermore, by navy men themselves, it is believed to be particularly desirable that a man so highly equipped technically shall, in addition, if he is to make his peculiar and wide-ranging capabilities effective for the good of the service, combine a force of character and tactfulness that will induce confidence and reasonable acceptance of his views on the part of the chief for whom his advice is officially provided.

Whether Admiral Coontz fits these exacting requirements more nearly than any other available officer is the question that is now being raised amongst navy men. That Admiral Coontz is a competent officer, and that his record is creditable, is apparently nowhere denied. Rather the question concerns his record as showing preeminent fitness to become the navy's technical head. The prominent details in his service are his six years on the Alaska station, when he became proficient as a pilot in those waters; his voyage around the world with the fleet, in 1908, as executive officer of the U. S. S. Nebraska; his periods as commandant of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy in 1910-11, as commanding officer of the U. S. S. Georgia in 1913-15, during which period this ship won the fleet gunnery trophy, and his three years, just before the great war, as commandant of the Navy Yard at Puget Sound. He has served also at the naval station at Honolulu and has had two years, 1912 and 1913, as governor of the remote Pacific island of Guam, which has an area of about 200 square miles and a population of 9000. He left the Puget Sound yard at the end of August, 1918, to take up war duty in command of the seventh division of the Atlantic fleet, but saw no service overseas. He had a division of the Pacific fleet at the time of his recent appointment.

It is generally understood that the list of graduates of the Naval War College at Newport includes the most accomplished admirals in the navy. No doubt the fact that Admiral Coontz is not a graduate of that college is responsible for at least a part of the doubt that has been expressed as to his selection by the Secretary of the Navy. Moreover, he has been advanced over the heads of more than a score of rear admirals, in a way that would argue the necessity of his being a very exceptional sailor. It is possible that any misgivings of this or any other nature with respect to this appointment are unnecessary, yet that they exist is reason enough for expressing the opinion that the Senate should deal with this appointment circumspectly. Before confirming the choice of Admiral Coontz, it should satisfy itself as to the reasons that led to his preferment.

That Colombian Treaty

THERE is now apparently good reason for the ratification by the United States, without further waiting, of the already long-delayed treaty between this Nation and Colombia. The recent information from Washington that the so-called oil decree, issued a few months ago by the Colombian Government and then suspended, will not be renewed, and that this obstacle no longer stands in the way of final action on the treaty, is indeed welcome news. The people of the United States, as well as certain of its business interests, wish to see the last vestige of the differences which have persisted between these nations, ever since the building of the Panama Canal, wiped out. To Colombia a final settlement at once will be even more beneficial, from a political and economic standpoint, than to its northern neighbor, for it will mean the furtherance of industrial activities highly important to the general development of the South American Republic.

When it is recalled that this treaty, the main feature of which is a provision for the payment to Colombia of \$25,000,000 for Panama Canal rights and the French canal concession, was signed by the plenipotentiaries of the two nations concerned on April 6, 1914, and that enterprises of large importance to both peoples have been hindered throughout the intervening five years, the value of time saved at this stage is apparent. In addition to

the considerations already mentioned, however, is that of American political relationships, which should be appreciably improved by a fair and satisfactory adjustment of this matter. Whatever party may be in power, the United States should be not only fair but always liberal and helpful in its dealings with other American nations. It ought to be remembered far more than it is that partisan differences are not so clearly appreciated, or so largely discounted, outside the country as within, and that mere partisan resistance and obstruction are apt to be misunderstood as representing the Nation instead of only a portion, and perhaps a small minority, of it.

It is certainly to be hoped, and expected, that this business will be disposed of quickly, now that the Bogota Government has evidently removed the restrictions which of late have prevented United States Capital from enjoying full freedom in the southern Republic. Thus a marked impetus should be given to the utilization of the rich resources and the development of transportation and other facilities which Colombia is eager to see take place.

At the Sign of the Marygold

THERE is a certain fascination which the past holds for the present, and which never becomes wearisome. So when one of the partners of the firm of Child & Co., bankers, of Fleet Street, in the City of London, recently told a committee of the House of Commons that the firm had originally been founded by one John Wheeler, goldsmith, in Chepe, in 1559, and added the altogether immaterial observation that the account of Mistress Eleanor Gwynne, of the Theatre Royal, had been overdrawn at the time of her passing away, he interested suddenly a great army of men and women throughout the world, all utterly indifferent to the real business of the committee, which would doubtless have been of immense interest to the worthy Mr. John Wheeler, namely the all important one of dormant bank balances.

To anyone gifted with the power of dreaming, some people call it imagination, the bare committee room must have become a London street, with the quaint houses, with their overhanging stories glaring at each other across the narrow road-way, and old Temple Bar, splashed with the mud, thrown from the gutter by the creaking market carts and lumbering coaches, bridging the whole road. For it was at Temple Bar that Child's Bank stood, after it was removed from Chepe, and Francis Child, the industrious apprentice, had, after the very manner of Frank Goodchild, married his master's daughter, and become head of the house, alderman, sheriff, and Lord Mayor. And, indeed, it still stands there, and, if you know how, you can picture little Mistress Nell, descending from her coach at the bank door, in her high heeled silk shoes and her huge straw hat, all patches, and powder, and smiles, to wheedle the successor to Master John Wheeler into consenting to an overdraft, or more probably an extension of one, for can anyone imagine the period when Mistress Gwynne's account was "in funds"? She was a great favorite was Nelly, without apparently an enemy in the world. She had begun as an orange seller in the pit of the Theatre Royal, and later captured the heart of her too susceptible King by appearing on the stage in a great cart-wheel hat, six feet from brim to brim. After that success and she were "well acquaint" though she passed away "overdrawn" all the same. Did Child's recover their overdraft? Anyway almost the last command of Old Rowley to the atrabilious bigot who succeeded him on the throne was, "Let not poor Nelly starve."

How many great pairs of shoes passed down the steps from Fleet Street to the Bank parlor in the good old days! In 1559 when Master Wheeler stood behind the counter in Chepe, the Great Eliza had just ascended the throne, the Bank's customers wore doublets and trunk hose, and the clerks, 'prentices were they not? jumped over the counter, at the cry of "Clubs!" and rushed out to help to make trouble in the Chepe. How different is this from the picture of the staid Mr. Jarvis Lorry, sitting in his "musty back closet," in Tellson's Bank, by Temple Bar, and every well brought up person knows that Tellson's is only Dickens' name for Child's. "You fell into Tellson's," writes Dickens, "down two steps, and came to your senses in a miserable little shop, with two little counters, where the oldest of men made your check-shake as if the wind rustled it, while they examined the signature by the dingiest of windows, which were always under a shower-bath of mud from Fleet Street, and which were made the dingier by their own iron bars proper, and the heavy shadow of Temple Bar." Much of this, of course, is Dickens' general exaggeration, aggregation Mrs. Gamp would have termed it, but none the less it is an imperishable cameo of Child's Bank, in the era of the French Revolution, and as it remained until, not so very many years ago, Temple Bar gave place to the Griffin, and the new Bank was built.

There are thousands of men in London today who can remember Tellson's as Dickens described it, who recollect Temple Bar blocking all the traffic in and out of Fleet Street, with the Rainbow Tavern, on the south side, and the golden Cock, on the north side, shrilling out its song—it is Shakespeare's term—as an invitation to the chops and steaks within. Here came Tennyson, an unknown barrister from the Temple, over the way, to sit in one of the little boxes which Mr. Lorry surely must have sat in before him, and to write verses to the head waiter as Mr. Lorry certainly did not.

Thou art not like the common herd
Who with napkin dally,
I think you came with Ganymede
From some delightful valley.

Past here, too, many a time and oft, must have come the great Doctor, taking his daily walk down Fleet Street, with Mr. Boswell or another. But the Doctor was not amongst those whose chairs or coaches stood outside Tellson's doors. If his pension was paid by cheque it must have been either at the Paymaster's or at the Old Lady's in Threadneedle Street, a chit then of scarcely more than three score years and ten. New banks, indeed, were beginning to spring up all around. James Hoare had hung up the Golden Bottle a little

further east against the Temple wall, and there you may see a replica of it to this day, carved over the portal; for James Hoare's father had been liveryman of the Coopers' Company, in pious and dutiful memory whereof James had adopted the bottle as his sign, when to his business as a goldsmith, also in Chepe be it said, he added that of a "keeper of running cash." A little to the west, by another of the Temple Gates, Twining, the tea importer, had added banking to his retail trade, Twining, of whom the eighteenth century wit wrote,

There's Twining the tea man, who lives in the Strand,
Would be whining if robbed of his T.

Those were the days when tea sold for thirty shillings a pound, and the coaches and chairs of the great ladies of fashion stood outside Mr. Twining's shop, while the owners drank Bohea inside, from tiny china cups, at one shilling each.

Rivalry, however, made no difference to Child's. Had not Prince Rupert banked there, and after him Pepys, and were they not pares cum paribus? Mr. Pepys' chatter must have been more valuable as an advertisement than his balance, one imagines, ever made him as a customer, but on the other hand Sarah Marlborough, that lady of strange likes and innumerable dislikes, must have been most valuable both as a friend and as a customer. And so Blanchard and Child, goldsmiths, at the sign of the Marygold, in Fleet Street, next to Temple Bar, became the great bank it is today, the white checks of which, with the Marygold still blooming in the corner, have fluttered, for a couple of centuries or so, all round the world.

Notes and Comments

MOTORISTS who follow the Mohawk Trail, in western Massachusetts, will, by another autumn, have pleasanter going, provided the largest road-making contract in the history of the State is finished as soon as expected. The new road will replace a steep climb by a modern thoroughfare which will ascend so gradually to an elevation of 800 feet that its maximum grade will be but 6 per cent, as compared with grades of the old road which sometimes reach 13; and the new motor route, moreover, will show motorists, for the first time, some of the most beautiful scenic views in this part of the State. The road will cost, as estimated by the accepted bid, \$253,808, or approximately \$50,700 a mile, of which the national government will pay \$20,000. One wonders what those old-time Massachusetts road-makers, the Boston "surveyors of highways," who, in 1636, laid out "a sufficient foot-way from William Coleburne's field-end unto Samuel Wylebore's field end next Roxbury," would have thought of these figures.

PARIS is thinking of the coming visit of the young Shah of Persia. Parisians will feel at home with their guest, for the Shah Amad is a good French scholar, speaking the language fluently. French influence in the immediate entourage of the Shah has been consistently maintained by the Persian Minister in Paris, who has kept Teheran supplied with French professors for the young sovereign's education. The Persian colony in Paris at the outbreak of the war included some 200 students, all of whom joined the French Army. Many of these young Persians won the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre. Paris will know how to show her appreciation in the cordiality of her welcome to their ruler, the Shah Amad.

ONE may well sigh over his own watch when he reads of the competition in timepieces in which a Swiss chronometer proved itself so reliable that to measure its daily variation from correct time a second had to be divided into a hundred parts. The chronometer actually varied six one-hundredths of a second. Compared with this reliability the watches used at the Geneva Observatory are quite happy-go-lucky, for any watch that does not vary more than half a second a day under normal conditions is permissible. The Geneva Observatory, moreover, is considerate of the feelings of its chronometers and makes allowances. If the position of the watch has been changed from normal it is allowed a variation up to two seconds, and whenever subjected to change of temperature it is permitted to vary as much as fifteen one-hundredths of a second for each degree. The average man with the average watch, fortunately, does not have to think of time in one-hundredths of a second, and one can always shrewdly offset inaccuracy by keeping a watch a little ahead.

THE police force is a mighty force in support of order, and it does not always have to use force to show this. A little boy, a London street urchin, seeing some object inside an iron railing which roused his curiosity, stared at it with all his might, and so interested was he that he failed to notice the "copper" coming round the corner. Now the policeman was tall, and the boy but small. When the boy had sized up the object of his curiosity to his own satisfaction, he turned round to go and found himself gazing straight up into what might be termed the face of "the law." The arm of the law was quiescent since uncalled for, but a look into the grave face above him was sufficient. The boy took to his heels without a backward glance. The "law" smiled, and the onlookers smiled with him.

MANY will agree with the critic who comments on the unwisdom of publishers in telling the public, in the descriptive words of the advertising man, just how an author struggles at his task of authorship. It is about 1900 years since Quintilian said critically that "the perfection of art is to conceal art," and later ages have not disproved the acumen of the saying. If one took the publicity man seriously, for example, there would be far less pleasure in reading a book for the knowledge that the author "probably uses more lead pencils than any other writer in America," and that "every phrase—almost every word—is pondered before it is permitted to pass." But the publishers seem to think that pertinacity in using up lead pencils makes their author more popular.